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## WARSAW PACT 'SOYUZ-84' EXERCISES END 20 MARCH

### MTI Report

LD201826 Budapest MTI in English 1745 GMT 20 Mar 84

[Text] Budapest, March 20 (MTI) -- Joint command and command staff exercises code named "Soyuz '84" of the allied armies and navies of the Warsaw Treaty member states were held on the territory of the Bulgarian People's Republic, the Hungarian People's Republic, the Romanian Socialist Republic, the southern regions of the Soviet Union and the Black Sea. Problems of commanding the allied navies and troops of the Warsaw Treaty member states and cooperation in the event of joint military operations were assessed during the exercises.

The exercises have shown that the strategic and tactical skills of the generals, admirals and officers have improved, and the joint exercises have promoted the coordination of work of the command staff at the highest level, improved forms of commanding troops and fleets and helped strengthen friendship-in-arms between soldiers of the fraternal armies. The set aims were achieved at the exercises commanded by Viktor Kulikov, marshal of the Soviet Union and commander-in-chief of the United Armed Forces of the Warsaw Treaty member states.

The troops and signal troops that participated in "Soyuz '84" are returning to their garrisons.

### Bucharest Report

AU201848 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1814 GMT 20 Mar 84

[Text] Joint command and general staff exercises of the allied armies and navies code-named "Soyuz '84" were held between 12 and 20 March 1984 on the territories of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the Hungarian People's Republic, the Socialist Republic of Romania, and the southwestern districts of the Soviet Union, as well as on the Black Sea. Only general staffs of the Romanian Army participated on the territory of the Socialist Republic of Romania; they carried out the exercises on the map [pe harta].

Problems connected with leading the troops and with cooperation between higher general staffs of the allied armies and navies while leading joint combat actions were worked out during the exercises. The exercises demonstrated the high level of the operational and tactical training of generals, admirals, and officers. They contributed to further consolidating the higher general staffs, improving the leadership of troops and navy forces and their cooperation, and strengthening the combat friendship of the personnel of the fraternal armies. The goals of these exercises were attained. The exercises were led by USSR Marshal Viktor Kulikov, commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces.

The general staffs and the troops participating in the exercises returned to their stations.

### BTA Report

AU201839 Sofia BTA in English 1831 GMT 20 Mar 84

["In the Allied Armed Forces of the Warsaw Treaty Member-States" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, March 20 (BTA) -- From March 12 through 20, 1984, on the territories of Bulgaria, Romania, Hungary, the southwest regions of the Soviet Union and the aquatoria of the Black Sea, there was held a joint command and staff exercise of the allied armies and navies under the code name "Soyuz-84".

In the proceeding of the exercise there were practiced questions related to the command of the armies and the interrelations of the allied armies and navies' headquarters during joint military operations. The exercise revealed the raised level of the operative and tactical training of the generals, admirals and officers. It contributed to the further good teamwork of the supreme staffs, the improvement of the forms of commanding the armies and the navy forces, their interrelations, the strengthening of the combat friendship of the fraternal armies.

The aims of the exercise were fulfilled. It was held under the command of the commander-in-chief of the allied Armed Forces of the Warsaw Treaty member-states, marshal of the Soviet Union, Viktor Kulikov.

The staffs and the armies which took part in the exercise, return to the places of dislocation.

## KAVUN-LED CPSU DELEGATION VISITS 12-18 MARCH

AU201300 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 19 Mar 84 p 2

[Text] At the BCP Central Committee's invitation, a CPSU Central Committee delegation led by Vasiliy Kavun, CPSU Central Committee member and first secretary of the Zhitomir Oblast CPSU Committee, visited Bulgaria on 12-18 March.

The delegation was received by Vasil Tsanov, BCP Central Committee secretary. It had meetings at the National Agro-Industrial Union and at the Pleven and Ruse Okrug BCP Committees. The guests visited agro-industrial complexes, institutions, and enterprises.

Opinions on a broad range of questions pertaining to party leadership of agriculture and expanding and strengthening cooperation between the BCP and the CPSU in this area were exchanged in the talks, which took place in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

At Sofia airport the delegation was seen off by Angel Bobokov, BCP Central Committee department head.

Leonid Kerestedzhiyantz, adviser at the USSR Embassy in Sofia, was also at the airport.

## COMMISSION EMPHASIZES SUPPORT FOR UNESCO

AU202045 Sofia BTA in English 1830 GMT 20 Mar 84

[Text] Sofia, March 20 (BTA) -- For the Bulgarian National Commission for UNESCO the whole 1984 will proceed in the preparation of the 23rd session of the UNESCO General Conference which will be held here in September-October, 1985. This was stressed at today's regular annual meeting of the national commission.

"Bulgaria will back up all positive trends in UNESCO proceeding from the high assessment to the role of the world organization in the present international life and to its contribution to the cause of peace and understanding among the peoples, given by Mr Todor Zhivkov in his message to Mr Amadou Mahtar M'Bow, director general, at the beginning of this year", reads in part the plan for the commissions activity in 1984 which was adopted today.

At the meeting it was noted that at present in UNESCO there continue to develop the basic trends which were manifested in the last ten years -- the role of the developing countries is growing, the unity of action of the socialist community states is deepening, the cooperation between the socialist and the developing countries is strengthening, the contradictions among the Western countries are deepening. It was stressed that UNESCO's contribution to the preservation of peace and to halting the arms race is constantly growing.

In connection with the U.S. Administration threats of its forthcoming walking out of UNESCO, the members of the Bulgarian National Commission noted that this world organization is ever more resolutely rejecting to subdue to the U.S. attempts to dictate. Meanwhile the USA is launching an open attack against the UNESCO director general.

"Reagan's Administration forgets that UNESCO could be only such as its member-states want it to be (their number is 160). Any amendments of its programme could be done only by the general conference if it finds it necessary. It is sure that the USA will not succeed to force UNESCO to its knees", it was stressed in the report of the leadership of the national commission.

As the meeting an analysis was made of Bulgaria's participation in the work carried out by UNESCO, by laying emphasis on the moral backing this organization renders to the "Banner of Peace" movement, as well as to other Bulgarian initiatives.

This year in Bulgaria there will be organized a number of events in fulfillment of different programmes of UNESCO, among which: a meeting of the rectors of the Balkan countries' universities, international conferences on polyphenols, on sociology of science, on programming and information servicing, on the questions related to children living in the computerized world, on finding out talents, on the role of the mass media in the development of culture. Bulgaria will host the regular coordination conference of socialist countries' national commissions.

ZHIVKOV'S CONCEPT OF A MATURE SOCIALIST SOCIETY

AU201250 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 19 Mar 84 pp 1, 4

[Prof Dr Vasil Vichev article: "Dialectical Unity: Owner-Manager"]

[Text] The lectures of Comrade Todor Zhivkov to the students and faculty of the Academy of Social Sciences and Social Management at the BCP Central Committee are a major event in the theoretical and political life of the party and a new height in developing and enriching the scientific conception on constructing the mature socialist society. They develop ideas and postulates that do not have a temporary but rather a long-term strategic significance for implementing the April general line of the party. The lecturers contained a deep dialectical-materialist analysis of the comprehensive life of our socialist society -- from the character and laws of the material-technical basis to developing the spiritual sphere and the multisided development of the socialist personality. The lectures answered those ripe social needs and tendencies without which one cannot implement the essence and ideas of socialism. They arm the party and the people with a comprehensive view of the basic problems and practical attitudes of our activity.

If, however, we must point the main and cardinal question in further developing and creatively implementing the party's April line at the present stage, "the issue above the issues," as Comrade Zhivkov calls it, the issue that is the focus of all laws of constructing the mature socialism in Bulgaria, then undoubtedly this is the issue of the innovating postulate of the state-owner and the working collective-manager.

This postulate was first mentioned in Comrade Todor Zhivkov's report to the 12th BCP Congress. It was fully and comprehensively analyzed in the concluding lecture "The BCP's April Line -- Marxism-Leninism in Action." This postulate refers to the deep qualitative dimensions in our social practice, our theory, and our consciousness, without which it is unthinkable to successfully carry forward our movement. It is a logical conclusion of the development of socialist social relations, and of the qualitative changes in socialist ownership that have taken place.

The state -- on behalf of and as commissioned by the people -- is the real owner of socialist property. It entrusts the working collective, within the framework of the plant, shop, brigade, and so forth, to manage it. Between the owner and the manager there is a dialectic unity: their functions, rights, and duties express the new mutual relations between the state, collective, and personality in the process of socialist production.

Socialism conducted the deepest and most just social coup in the comprehensive interest system. However, in comparison with the preceeding social formations, it does not have enough practical experience in stimulating, developing, and activating collective and social interests of a new type.

Stressing with justification the leading role and superiority of social interests under socialism, philosophical-sociological thought underestimated for a long period the issue of collective and personal interests as a factor of social activity. The character of social interest is often reviewed as detached from the new contents of personal and collective interests, and not as an integral aspect or element of these interests. The postulate on the working collective as a manager is a scientific road of the further uniform development of the interests in constructing mature socialism, and of implanting in the consciousness and behavior stimuli and motivations that can ensure the new quality of social activity. This really innovative theoretical development especially clearly outlines the ability of our party to timely find an answer to the growing social needs, and find and define social forecasts and decisions that can accelerate the movement. We have in mind theoretical analysis of the issue of "the new form of better connecting personal and collective interest with social interest, and developing personal and collective initiative for ensuring a new and more effective connection between the people and the means of production." The practical implementation of this postulate means to create a "new economic connection" between society, collective, and personality, and to perfect the unity of the three interests on the basis of the socioeconomic levers and stimuli.

The construction of the developed socialist society requires not only a high material-production basis, perfecting the political system, and developing socialist democracy, but also forming needs and interests in man that can prompt him toward active labor activity under the conditions of high material prosperity, to fill his life with rich content, and to lead him toward further spiritual and moral development.

The postulate on the owner and the manager has great significance in perfecting the distributing relations and overcoming idleness, overconsumption, and consumer mentality. However, its educating influence is not limited only to the barriers it places in front of the spongers, those who through speculations embezzle the work of others. In its deepest essence this postulate aims at increasing the needs under socialism, and at the optimal utilization of both sides of communist production -- the "total prosperity," and the "comprehensive development of the personality," which despite their own relative and independent content are mutually inseparable and serve each other.

The comprehensive development of the personality as an immediate task of our society is impossible without substantially increasing the consumption of material and spiritual goods. In itself the quantity of the consumed goods does not empty the basic content of socialist production or the essence and criteria of the multisided, and, put in perspective, the comprehensive development of man. This is so because the main thing is to fundamentally change the character of human activity, and turning labor into a creative process and a vital first-rate necessity. Therefore the basic postulates of the party concept on the new Labor Code, and the postulate on the owner and manager aim at perfecting social relations in the collective in such a manner that it would facilitate formulating and stimulating creativity in labor, and human activity aimed at construction and not at consumption.

The effect of the law on increasing consumption under socialism offers new forms of mutual influence between production and needs -- not only highly developing the production capacities, but also forming sensible needs and a progressive process of turning production into an immediate sphere of realizing and developing the physical and spiritual needs of the people and reconstructing the hierarchy of needs. Only creative labor, which helps manifest the personality, knows no borders and does not need external stimuli, but constantly engages in "self-stimulation."

The application of the new economic approach and the practical realization of the collective as a manager are real means of perfecting production relations in our country, bringing them to full coordination with the achieved level of production capacities, and removing "dead" and "nonfunctioning" units of the system of socialist production relations. They facilitate the more decisive transfer of the "gravitational center from the top to the bottom of the social pyramid," in other words, to the working collective, the economic organization, and the settlement. Thus objective conditions are being created for developing socialist democracy and for stimulating the economic and political initiative of the working people.

Vladimir Ilich Lenin teaches us that the communist organization of society, in which socialism is its stage, is based on the free and conscious discipline of the working people themselves. This tendency will strengthen in the future. However, it will not be so if the rights of the primary collectives do not expand. The main factor is the willingness of the collective to better reveal its reserves. The application of the new economic approach and the new functions of owner and manager are aimed at expanding these key issues, on which the direct interest of the economic organizations, working collectives, and all workers depend.

What is beneficial for all of society must be beneficial for every worker -- this is the main factor which permeates the party's modern economic policy.

The postulate on the state-owner and working collective-manager has great significance not only for developing the national economy, but also for comprehensive perfection of the political modern economic policy.

The postulate on the state-owner and working collective-manager has great significance not only for developing the national economy, but also for comprehensive perfection of the political superstructure and the theory and practice of educational work. Its successful application is connected with quantitative changes in consciousness and behavior, in the style and methods of managing activity, and with deep "changes in the people, and sometimes changes of the people," as Comrade Todor Zhivkov says.

The Leninist thought that the degree of good working order and fitness of every organization is measured by how strictly it divides the obligations, functions, and responsibilities, acquires a special significance. The general, nonaddressed responsibility has often developed into collective irresponsibility.

Now real possibilities are being created for a successful struggle with the narrow-departmental approach. Waste of time, utilizing dishonest ways of obtaining benefits, striving toward imaginary successes, and other negative phenomena have always been subject to public condemnation. However, under the conditions of the economic approach, the power of economic coercion is added to the power of criticism.

However, it is theoretically untenable and practically wrong to think that the postulate on the owner and manager will by itself automatically solve all problems related to the place and role of the subjective factor in our development. "Economic coercion" under socialism, however effectively active in the interest of society and the collective, cannot replace the necessity of conducting more systematic and purposeful educational activity with the people. It only strengthens this need.

It is deeply wrong to expect that the economic levers themselves will educate and ensure effectiveness and quality everywhere and in everything. One must soon consider certain possibly negative phenomena such as absolutely stressing the economic indexes at the expense of systematic and purposeful educational activity, making mutual relations in the collective opportunistic, underestimating the worldview of education, forgetting individual work with the people, and so forth.

It is necessary to elevate to a new level the participation of the working people in discussing the plan, exchanging positive experiences, and forming a creative atmosphere for competition and initiative, finding the most correct solutions to the production and social problems, and overcoming the departmental approach, liberalism, and irresponsibility. In this case the work must not turn into just taking into consideration a certain number and form of measures, but strive to exchange the content and manner of thinking, increase the people's sense of management, stimulate the desire for success, and uproot the manifestations of formal and bureaucratic application of production democracy.

The turning of the collective into a real manager is unthinkable without forming an active and vital attitude in every member of the collective, without a conscious attitude toward social duty, and without unity of words and deeds. Connecting the labor wages with the final results of the production activity of every worker and collective must ever more effectively form the consciousness and sense of personal responsibility for the labor results, as well as an organic unity of political consciousness and high professional competency, and strict self-organization and self-discipline.

CIVIL DEFENSE'S LABOR QUALITY, SUCCESS, WEAKNESS

AU201326 Sofia NARODNA ARMIYA in Bulgarian 19 Mar 84 p 2

[Colonel Yakim Prizhibilovski report: "High Quality of Labor -- the Most Important Thing"]

[Summary] "On the eve of the BCP National Conference, the command and party-political apparatus of the Civil Defense Forces of the People's Republic of Bulgaria convened a meeting in order to draw a balance of the organizational and political work that has been done in increasing the Civil Defense's labor quality, to report successes that have been achieved, and to remove some weaknesses that have been allowed." The meeting was attended by "Lieutenant General Ivan Shtilyanov, deputy head of the BCP Central Committee Military-Administrative Department."

Colonel General Tencho Papazov, deputy minister of national defense and head of civil defense, opened the meeting.

"Major General Stoyan Seymenov, deputy commander of the civil defense for political matters, read a report entitled "Organizational and Political Activity on Increasing the Labor Quality of the Professional and Political Command of Civil Defense." In his speech he stressed that further successes depend first on the "subjective factor" of the people themselves and the personal example of the commanders.

"Col Gen Tencho Papazov read the concluding speech." In his speech he pointed out the need to intensify the sense of personal and social responsibility to all. He also dwelled on "some more important component parts of the organizational activity of the professional and political command of civil defense. He also dwelled on the control and assistance that they have to render; the front-ranking experience that they have to introduce; the struggle against conservatism, routine work, and stagnation that blocks and harms progress; and discipline, without which it is impossible to reach a high quality of labor and of individual political work."

## BRIEFS

COOPERATION PLAN WITH INDIA -- Sofia, March 16 (BTA) -- Today a plan for cultural and scientific cooperation between Bulgaria and India for the 1984-1986 period was signed here. The plan provides for extending the cooperation in the sphere of education, especially in the sphere of the study of the Bulgarian language and Slavonic studies. Direct contacts will be established between the Bulgarian and Indian higher educational establishments. This year a panorama of the works of one Bulgarian cinema director will be organized in India and a week of the Indian film will be held here. In India there will be held Bulgarian exhibitions -- "Ethnographic Treasures", "Contemporary Fine Arts", and an exhibition of children's drawings of the fund of the "Banner of Peace" movement. In Bulgaria there will be shown the Indian exhibitions "Famous Miniatures" and "Contemporary Fine Arts". The Indian theatre of shadows will have guest performances in Sofia and other Bulgarian towns and the Bulgarian folklore ensemble will have guest performances in India. [Text] [Sofia BTA in English 1458 16 Mar 84 AU]

TRADE PROTOCOL WITH NICARAGUA -- Sofia, March 16 (BTA) -- This year trade between Bulgaria and Nicaragua will amount to 30 million dollars. Bulgaria will supply that country with fertilizers, chemicals, metals, textile, tyres, medicines. She will import coffee, cotton, tobacco, resin, sesame. This is provided for in the protocol on the trade between the two states, signed here today. The head of the Nicaraguan delegation, Mr Roger Vasquez, first deputy-minister of planning, had talks with representatives of the State Planning Committee of Bulgaria, the Committee for Unified Social Information and the Ministry of Foreign Trade. [Text] [Sofia BTA in English 1821 GMT 16 Mar 84 AU]

LEADERS ATTEND PLOVDIV FUNERAL -- Comrades Ognyan Doynov, Pencho Kubadinski, Petur Tanchev, Mitko Grigorov, and other officials attended the funeral ceremony in Plovdiv in connection with the death of Dimitur Karamukov, secretary of the BZNS [Bulgarian National Agrarian Union] Permanent Board and deputy chairman of the Fatherland Front National Council. [Summary] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 16 Mar 84 AU]

PERMANENT PRODUCTION CONFERENCE TESTED, EVALUATED

AU200915 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 16 Mar 84 p 1

[Editorial: "Permanent Production Conference"]

[Text] For approximately the last 2 years, a new institution has been verified by experiment in 43 enterprises and plants; in the spirit of the line set by the 16th CPCZ Congress and by the 10th All-Trade Union Congress, it is meant to intensify the working people's participation in management under conditions of the operation of our Set of Measures for Improving the Planned Management of the National Economy. This new institution is the permanent production conference (SVP). From among the 18 Slovak enterprises and plants entrusted with the experiment, let us at least mention the Jaslovske Bohunice Atomic Power Station, the Cigel Mine, the Brezno Bridge Construction Works, the Heavy Engineering Works in Dubnica and Vahom, the Wire Mill in Hlohovec, the Trnava Automobile Plant in Trnava, and the 1 May Rubber Factory in Puchov.

According to the decision adopted by the Presidium of the Central Trade Union Council, which recently evaluated the experience acquired in the activity of the permanent production conference, the experiment will continue. This is a surprising decision! Because 2 years is a sufficiently long time to apply the general aspects to specific conditions, and to verify all that is desirable and useful. Moreover, we truly urgently need such an institution as the permanent production conference, because it promises to enrich the existing forms of the working people's participation in management. It would enable us to make a more precise analysis of the situation in enterprises and plants; it would provide new stimuli for deepening counterplanning, and so forth. In brief, the permanent production conference offers the trade unions yet another chance to carry out their economic function under the leadership of party bodies and organizations even better than before. The economic bodies would not be the loser; in the SVP they would acquire yet another qualified helper for ensuring production and other tasks.

Above all, the Soviet Union's experience speaks in favor of the permanent production conference: There the SVPs have more than 1 million members, and the gains from their activity represent billions of rubles annually.

It is not the task of an editorial to list all the organizational measures which preceded the establishment of experimental SVPs. Let us rather look at some of the problems that influenced the decision to continue the experiment. In fact, the instruction on setting up the SVPs was not welcomed in all places; nor was it correctly understood. Four higher trade union bodies even voiced their opposition to the adoption of principles determining the SVPs' activity: They objected that this would create yet another body, and would push other, needed bodies into the background.

The right to one's opinion is inviolable, but the discussion on objections enabled the advocates of SVPs to call to mind that "the establishment of permanent production conferences would fill the gap existing between the powers of plant and enterprise committees of the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement on the one hand, and those of the economic management on the other, in activating the working people." Moreover, they said, the SVPs would deal with problems which the production conferences in workshops cannot encompass. One would also be able to explain that the division of activities between the SVPs and the mass-labor production commissions would enable others to finally concentrate on their main tasks.

There also were, and are, further arguments in favor of the SVPs. They could have been even more markedly significant, had the experiment not been accompanied by certain shortcomings and, deplorably, also by manifestations of indifference.

The authority of the emerging SVPs was harmed by the fact that the plan of their activity was often made to include tasks which reached beyond the limits set by the principles governing the SVPs' activity -- and from such errors it is only a step to the mistaken opinion that the SVPs are incapable of accomplishing what they are expected to accomplish. Furthermore...some of the many experimenting SVPs oriented themselves only insufficiently toward pushing through the scientific-technical development and the rationalization measures; in this way the impression could emerge that the SVPs' influence on the sphere of efficiency and quality is only a marginal one, and all the time the SVPs can play an extremely active role in spreading progressive methods and forms of work. The results were also influenced by the failure to adhere to instructions on the SVPs' social structure: For instance, in the 01 plant of the Tatralan Enterprise in Kezmarok, the workers' representation in the SVP was less than 50 percent.

The guarantors appointed by the ministries for individual economic production units and enterprises can also enter the many difficulties and worries of the fledgling SVPs on the debit side of their own account. The Central Trade Union Council has found that some of them even failed to participate in the SVPs' deliberations, thus violating the CSSR Government Presidium's resolution, and they should be called to account for this. On the other hand, one must state to the trade unions' honor that their staff and functionaries have devoted extremely selfless care to the SVPs.

We have both the right and the duty to demand from economic executives, too, that they adopt a more active attitude than before toward the permanent production conference. They must grasp, and also translate into practice, the knowledge that management is primarily and above all the management of people; and that everything that stimulates the people's initiative is reflected in the final results, and thus speaks in favor of the leading staff as well. Those members of this staff who have failed to grasp this linkage cannot be successful -- such are the laws governing the management of socialist production.

If up to now we have dealt primarily with problems accompanying the first small steps of the experimental SVPs, this was primarily to set off the successes that can be shown by most experimental permanent production conferences more prominently against the background of problems. Several examples of the acquired experience have already won the right to be generalized.

Thus, for instance, the Victorious February Works in Hradec Kralove has introduced the system of work groups consisting of SVP members, which prepare background material and statements of attitude on all materials under consideration for the deliberations of the permanent production conference. The SVP in the Spisska Nova Ves Plant of the New Home Enterprise has proposed 15 specific measures; it succeeded in making the economic management apply sanctions for failure to fulfill economic contracts. The leading staff respected the SVP opinion, and the organization's management has acquired higher standards; the results are seen in growing efficiency.

An interesting experience is reported from sectors in the textile, clothing, and leather-processing industries: The members of many of their SVPs first confer about their opinions and suggestions in the collective in which they work. In this way they avoid the danger of distorted information. A similar system is being introduced by other SVPs: Their members appraise the background material in advance, in the production centers. A large aktiv is being formed around the SVPs engaged in this kind of activity. The permanent production conference in the 09 plant of the Priemstav enterprise in Bratislava is considered the most active in the Slovak Socialist Republic.

Sooner or later, the evaluation of experience acquired by the experimenting permanent production conferences will be included in the agenda of party organizations in enterprises and plants, because this is a new form of the working people's participation in management -- and thus is also a kind of social activity that is linked with all other social activities. The SVPs' existence and their activity enable us, above all, to study from a new angle both the political aspects of an organization's management and also its individual representatives who, as is indicated by the experience of 2 years, do not always regard the SVP as one of their new helpers in resolving problems. Instances are known when members of the leading staff really feared the analysis of management work, and were afraid for their authority if not they, but the "collective mind" would come out with rationalization proposals. Some of them went so far as to consider their own management methods perfect.

We repeat, they are working against themselves. Although the permanent production conferences have "merely" the status of consultative and assistant bodies in the plant and enterprise committees of the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement and in economic managements, their possibilities, nevertheless, have extraordinary scope. They execute an important control function in the economy and administration sectors; they create the scope for implementing opinions and suggestions in resolving the tasks facing the economic organization. Metaphorically speaking, their every experience has the price of gold. He who overlooks this is naive.

The SVPs' composition is also representative. As a rule the permanent production conference consists of a collective of shop stewards of the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement, of foremen, economic workers, and of representatives of trade union bodies and party and social organizations. Furthermore, the SVP members include decorated workers and technicians, prominent improvers, and other people, mostly those with high authority.

True, it may happen that the economic management disagrees, for important reasons, with the SVP's opinion. What then? Although the permanent production conference is a consultative body, nevertheless -- if divergent opinions crop up -- the enterprise or plant committee of the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement has the right to "request a higher trade union and economic body to see to it that the matter is remedied."

The experiment will continue until the first half of next year; after that the number of the SVPs can be expected to increase very rapidly. The experience and the results of the first 43 conferences permit us to claim this with almost certainty; because they have already begun implementing in practice what the statutes of the Soviet SVPs state: that "the permanent production consultation aids the fuller realization of Lenin's legacy, namely that all working people must become conscious-minded fighters for the realization of the party's economic policy, that they must act in a statesmanlike way, and that they must show their abilities, initiative, and sense of thrift."

## NEW MINICOMPUTERS DISTRIBUTED TO SCHOOLS

WA201200 Prague UCITELSKE NOVINY in Czech 16 Feb 84 p 1

[Text] "Even though he just arrived in the world, he can already speak -- in BASIC. In size he is comparable to a portable typewriter, has an operating capacity of 32K bits, and all he needs for breathing are three components -- a source of energy, a keyboard, and the computer itself." Thus did the North Bohemian [newspaper] PRUBOJ introduce its report on the first school computer of Czechoslovak manufacture called the IQ 150.

The new computer is produced by the Industrial Automation Plant in Nove Bory. A functional model of the computer was developed at the Institute of Computer Technology, CVUT, about four years ago. Today, about 50 of them have been distributed to schools. The new school computer IQ 150 has a programming language fully comparable to imported computers. The BASIC is structured in such a way as to be easily understood by junior high school students.

How does it work? The student enters the program into the computer through the keyboard while following the input process on the screen. If he makes a mistake or transposition, he has the opportunity to make the correction at any time and verify the correctness on the screen. He can change the program and immediately react to new situations. The computer is made from domestic components and, in part, imports from CEMA countries. A standard television set and magnetic recorder are a part of the set. The IQ 150 is currently our least expensive personal mini-computer. After an agreement with Komenium, the Industrial Automation Enterprise will prepare a number of other application [software] programs which could be aimed at teaching mathemetics and physics; other attractive programs should also become available.

LUTHERAN APPEAL TO AUTHORITIES FOR MORE FREEDOM

DW201057 Bonn DIE WELT in German 20 Mar 84 p 1

[Excerpt] Schwerin, EPD -- The Synod of the Evangelical Lutheran Land Church of Mecklenburg has appealed in Schwerin to the GDR leadership to give the GDR people more freedom in the area of decisions and actions instead of pressing for conformity with existing norms. In a unanimously adopted decision, the synod declared that it considers this circumstance to be one of the reasons for the increased number of exit applications.

KRENZ, CPSU DELEGATION DISCUSS YOUTH EDUCATION

DW210909 East Berlin Television Service in German 1830 GMT 19 Mar 84

[Text] Experiences gained in communist youth education were at the center of talks between Egon Krenz, SED Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, and a delegation of the CPSU Central Committee led by Yevgeniy Razumov, CPSU Central Committee candidate member and deputy chief of a Central Committee department. The two sides briefed each other on the realization of their socialist youth policies. Egon Krenz and Yevgeniy Razumov praised the exemplary cooperation between the Komsomol and the FDJ. They said that the agreements reached during Erich Honecker's visit to the Soviet Union in May 1983 represented an opportunity for both countries' youth to prove their value.

SED-SKP COMMUNIQUE AGAINST 'INTENSIVE ARMAMENT'

AU201448 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 17/18 Mar 84 p 6

["Joint Communique"]

[Text] At the invitation of the Central Committee of the Finnish Communist Party [SKP] a delegation of the SED headed by Inge Lange, Politburo candidate member and secretary of the Central Committee, was in Finland from 12 to 17 March 1984. The delegation also included: Otto Reinhold, Central Committee member and rector of the Academy for Social Sciences at the SED Central Committee; and Gerd Schulze, staff member of the International Relations Department of the Central Committee.

The representatives of the SED had detailed talks with a delegation of the SKP Central Committee which comprised: Jouko Kajanoja, chairman of the party; General Secretary Arvo Aalto; Politburo member Taisto Sinisalo; and Olavi Poikolainen, member of the Central Committee Secretariat.

During its stay in Finland the SED delegation had friendly meetings with representatives of the SKP committee of Tampere and Helsinki as well as with party activists from enterprises and residential areas.

During their comprehensive exchange of views the SED and SKP representatives agreed that the international situation has been dangerously aggravated due to the intensive armament and confrontation course of the most aggressive circles of imperialism, in particular the United States, due to their striving for military superiority, due to an unbridled crusade against socialism and all forces of social and national liberation. Both parties proceed in their entire policy from the fact that the securing of peace, the averting of the danger of a nuclear inferno, and a change toward disarmament and detente are the most urgent tasks of the present. In this spirit they work for increased actions of all forces interested in peace in a broad coalition of reason and good will.

The SED and the SKP consider the cooperation of communist, social democratic, and socialist as well as other progressive parties and movements as being of particular importance.

Both parties are firmly convinced that through united efforts of the socialist states, the communist and workers parties, the worldwide peace movement of the peoples, the nonaligned Movement, as well as realistic politicians in the capitalist countries, an improvement of the international situation can be achieved and relations of peaceful coexistence can be developed in the spirit of the Helsinki Final Act. The SED and SKP stress that the threat with nuclear arms and their use are a crime against mankind. They aim at universal and complete disarmament. The SED and SKP agree that the proposals of the Warsaw Pact states that are in line with the concerns of the peace movement offer a constructive basis for agreements on armament limitation, disarmament, and detente. Both parties consider agreements on the limitation and reduction of nuclear armaments in accordance with the principle of equality and equal security as particularly urgent. Therefore they are calling to stop the deployment of new U.S. nuclear first strike weapons in Western Europe and for the withdrawal of the already deployed Pershing II and cruise missiles. That would also relieve the socialist states of the necessity of taking countermeasures.

The SED and the SKP support the consistent peace policy of the Soviet Union which in turn was reaffirmed by the significant proposals of Konstantin Chernenko, CPSU Central Committee general secretary, of 2 March. These proposals could lead to a true change in Soviet-American relations with a proper constructive reaction of the United States, to a change in the overall international situation. Of particular importance at present would be

-- to conclude without delay the working out of an agreement on the complete and universal ban of the development, production, and use of chemical weapons and the elimination of all stocks under efficient control;

-- to agree to special norms for relations between the nuclear powers;

-- to negotiate on the nonincrease and reduction of the armament expenditures between the states of NATO and the Warsaw Pact;

-- to conclude the working out of an agreement on the complete and universal ban of all nuclear arms tests;

-- to prevent the militarization of space by concluding a proper agreement.

The mutual freezing of the American and Soviet nuclear armaments could essentially improve the political atmosphere and make an agreement on the reduction of nuclear arsenals easier.

In agreement with the many political and social forces the SED and the SKP are in favor of agreeing on a treaty between the states of NATO and Warsaw Pact as well as other interested states on the mutual renunciation of the use of military force and the preservation of peaceful relations and other measures to reduce the military confrontation at the Stockholm Conference on Confidence and Security Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe.

Both parties support the creation of a corridor in Europe free of nuclear battlefield weapons and the creation of a nuclear-free zone in northern Europe.

The SED and the SKP resolutely oppose all forms of anticommunism, the peace-threatening "crusade" that the most reactionary and most aggressive circles of imperialism are waging against the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, against the communist parties, and other progressive democratic forces.

The SKP representatives reaffirm their view that the active peace policy and the successful development of the socialist states are of decisive importance for securing peace and favorably affect that struggle for national liberation and social progress. They expressed their high appreciation for the GDR as a stable factor of peace and socialism in the center of Europe.

The delegation of the SED Central Committee praised the determined struggle that the Finnish Communists are waging for securing peace, the active peace policy of their country, the development of friendly relations of Finland with the Soviet Union, the GDR, and the other socialist countries as well as for the defense of the democratic rights and social achievements of the working people.

The SED and the SKP reaffirm their solidaristic support for all peoples that are resolutely struggling against the intervention and aggression policy of imperialism. They in particular call for the immediate stop of the nondeclared war against Nicaragua as well as for a just peaceful settlement of the Middle East conflict, which is in line with the interests of the peoples of this area.

In the course of the exchange of view it was confirmed that both parties will continue to actively work for the universal development of the political, economic, and cultural relations between the GDR and Finland, which especially in the present complicated international situation are a convincing example for the vital strength and the usefulness of the policy of peaceful coexistence.

Both parties expressed their deep satisfaction concerning the fact that their fraternal relations prove as fruitful for both parties and stand their test in the international class struggle. In the interest of the high goals of peace and socialism they confirm their firm will to further deepen their friendly ties on the basis of the tested principles of internationalist solidarity proved in the international communist movement.

## CAPE VERDE FOREIGN MINISTER'S VISIT CONTINUES

### Meeting With Fischer

LD201342 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1137 GMT 20 Mar 84

[Text] Berlin, 20 Mar (ADN) -- The foreign affairs ministers of the GDR and the Republic of Cape Verde, Oskar Fischer and Silvino Manuel da Luz, had a first meeting Tuesday morning in Berlin. Afterward, both politicians started their official talks in the GDR Foreign Ministry.

Earlier, the guest honored victims of fascism and militarism by laying a wreath at the Unter Den Linden Memorial.

### Policy on African Struggle

LD201727 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1511 GMT 20 Mar 84

[Text] Berlin, 20 Mar (ADN) -- The GDR will continue to stand resolutely at the side of the African peoples in the struggle for national liberation, the preservation of national independence and equality, as well as for progress. This was stressed by GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer during the official talks with Foreign Minister of the Republic of Cape Verde Colonel Silvino Manuel da Luz, which began Tuesday morning in Berlin. The GDR remains a reliable partner of the African states and peoples, Fischer continued.

Silvino Manuel da Luz said that imperialism is making increased efforts to eliminate the results of the liberation struggle of the African peoples, and to preserve Africa as an object of exploitation and plunder. He thanked the GDR for its solidarity support for the people of Cape Verde in their struggle for independence, and praised the relations between both states as fruitful and capable of expansion. The position of the GDR is a valuable help for the struggle of the African peoples for national liberation and social progress.

## Stoph Receives Da Luz

LD202106 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1810 GMT 20 Mar 84

[Text] Berlin, 20 Mar (ADN) -- The states and peoples of the GDR and the Republic of Cape Verde and committed to the same ideals of the struggle of peace, freedom from imperialist exploitation and suppression, and for the development of a just democratic social order. This was stressed by the GDR Council of Ministers Chairman Willi Stoph and Foreign Minister of the Republic of Cape Verde Silvino Manuel da Luz in a talk today. They briefed each other on the situation in their countries and discussed bilateral relations and international developments.

Willi Stoph reaffirmed the standpoint of the Government of the GDR that at present there is nothing more important than averting the danger of a nuclear war and bringing international developments back onto a healthly course.

Silvino Manuel da Luz spoke of the successes achieved by the Cape Verde people under the leadership of the African Party for the Liberation of Cape Verde in the economic, social, and cultural spheres.

## Banquet Speeches

LD202146 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1911 GMT 20 Mar 84

[Text] Berlin, 20 Mar (ADN) -- The visit to the GDR by the foreign minister of Cape Verde will further strengthen the traditional friendly relations between the parties, states, and peoples of the two countries. This was stated by GDR Foreign Minister Fischer during a banquet in honor of Silvino Manuel da Luz this evening in Berlin. In view of the dangerously aggravated international situation, Fischer said it is "the requirement now that all forces that support peace, detente, disarmament, peaceful coexistence, and international cooperation with equal rights should unite even more closely in order to thwart the plans of those who in their naked striving for domination and military superiority have built nuclear catastrophe into their plans." The GDR respects the contribution of the African states and peoples in the world wide struggle for the preservation of peace and the removal of areas of conflict. The same applies to the work of the Organization of African Unity, in which the Republic of Cape Verde has a respected place.

As a nonaligned country, the Republic of Cape Verde condemns imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, racism, apartheid, and zionism, said Silvino Manuel da Luz. His government is determined "to permit use of the strategic situation on the air and sea corridors of the Atlantic only in the interests of peaceful relations between peoples."

MOZAMBIQUE'S REASONS FOR PACT WITH SOUTH AFRICA

DW200810 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1800 GMT 19 Mar 84

[From Albert Reiss' weekly international review]

[Text] A development that is fully the subject of international attention can be noted in southern Africa. The People's Republic of Mozambique has signed a nonaggression pact with South Africa. Let us just ignore South Africa's motives for the moment. As for Mozambique, since independence in 1975, the country has faced attempts to interfere with its development. The problem was not just political antagonism among the ruling groups in southern Africa -- something which would be normal becaue the two countries' political and economic systems are antagonistic, as Samora Machel stressed to 70,000 people in Maputo on Saturday. The problem was that the South African regime constantly supplied weapons to armed counterrevolutionary gangs in Mozambique. Counterrevolution armed from the outside kept the country in a state of unrest.

This will now come to an end because the nonaggression pact prohibits both countries from supplying military equipment to armed enemies of either regime. This will be a big relief for the People's Republic, and President Samora Machel has logically said that one of the next tasks would be to purge the country of these armed bandits. This will be easier under the conditions that have now been created.

We should also note what Samora Machel said about the nature of the treaty. It does not mean political and ideological coexistence because the two states represent different systems. However, it is of course a step toward normalization of bilateral relations, and the people in Pretoria are obviously also interested in this because otherwise the treaty would hardly have been concluded.

The treaty also does not mean that solidarity with other peoples, particularly the black African people in South Africa, has been abandoned. A bureau of the South African liberation movement ANC [African National Congress] continues its work in Maputo. In addition, Mozambique will continue not to recognize South Africa's apartheid policy. There are no illusions about the further course of developments. The danger of regional aggression emanating from South Africa continues to exist.

Dear listeners, it seems to me that the important element in this development is the fact that Mozambique will be able to improve its internal development as a result of positive external circumstances. In this respect Mozambique's news agency wrote that lasting peace does not automatically grow from the signing of the agreement; the latter merely creates the conditions that allow us to bring about peace. That in itself is much.

EXPERIMENTS WITH BHT COKE FOR CARBIDE FURNACES

DW201203 [Editorial Report] East Berlin Television Service in German at 1945 GMT on 15 March broadcasts its regular program "Prisma" in which the first item deals with the large-scale experiment with BHT [brown coal high temperature] coke from Lauchhammer, and the "Lenin I" Carbide Furnace in the Buna works, primarily carried out by a youth collective and designed to ultimately use 100 percent BHT coke in all 12 carbide furnaces of the Buna works.

Reporter Hans-Juergen Lehmann illustrates the difficulties faced by the workers at the furnace by showing men at hard labor trying to open up the clogged spout of the carbide channel. The crew "has even been reinforced", yet the furnace has "incurred plan lags," Lehmann notes, and he proceeds to interview the foreman of a shift about the problems which "surpass all expectations, particularly those at the tapping platform." The foreman declares that notwithstanding the problems, the experiment should not be discontinued, but that technical preconditions must be developed "If the technology is not what it should be, we will have no end to our problems and another question is how long the colleagues will tolerate it."

Then Lehmann and his camera team turn to a female reprresentative of a youth research collective, wondering why the difficulties were not eliminated "at the laboratory stage." The answer is that it is very difficult to "apply any experiences gathered in the laboratory to the carbide process."

Scientists, experts, and workers at the furnace are now making a joint effort to eliminate the problems and are also working on the "general repair" of the furnace which is due to be completed in "mid-March," Lehmann reports.

CORRECTION TO MITTAG SPEECH ON ECONOMIC POLICY

The following correction to the item headlined "Mittag on SED Economic Policy," published in the 9 March Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT, page E 9, second paragraph, line one, is supplied from NEUES DEUTSCHLAND of 9 March:

...finished goods for the people, worth MO.9 billion at factory gate prices...(changing M2.9 billion to MO.9 billion)

GDR PREMIER STOPH ARRIVES FOR OFFICIAL VISIT

LD211016 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1000 GMT 21 Mar 84

[Text] GDR Premier Willi Stoph has arrived in Budapest. He is paying an official, friendly visit at the invitation of Premier Gyorgy Lazar.

SPANISH COMMUNISTS VISIT, STUDY ECONOMIC POLICY

LD201741 Budapest MTI in English 1705 GMT 20 Mar 84

[Text] Budapest, March 20 (MTI) -- A delegation of the Spanish Communist Party visited Hungary, March 13-20, headed by Santiago Alvarez, member of the Central Committee, on the invitation of the HSWP Central Committee.

The delegation studied economic policy, and met Ferenc Havasi, member of the HSWP Political Committee and secretary of the Central Committee.

Talks were held with Laszlo Ballai and Gyula Horn, department heads at the HSWP Central Committee, Ference Horvath, deputy department head at the HSWP Central Committee, and senior officials of the National Planning Board, the Ministry of Food and Agriculture, the National Material and Price Board, the National Council of Industrial Cooperatives and the National Council of Farming Cooperatives.

VERESS ON FOREIGN TRADE PROBLEMS, TASKS

AU201417 [Editorial Report] Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian on 17 March on page 5 carries a 3,000-word report, entitled "Interview With Peter Veress, Minister of Foreign Trade, About Exports, Prices, and Regulation," on an interview, consisting of questions and answers, given by the minister to Istvan Gabor Benedek -- date and place not given.

Discussing the development of a "foreign trade strategy" for the 1986-90 plan period, Veress explains that, in view of the increasingly sharp competition in the international market, the Ministry of Foreign Trade is working out alternative plans allowing for a "cultivation of established foreign trade relations" and a "flexible adaptation" of the economy to "unexpected events" and "changing circumstances." He stresses the need for accelerating "technical-technological progress" and "improving the competitiveness of the processing industry."

Veress blames several factors for the "unfavorable processes" of the past 5 or 6 years: "The serious export losses of low-efficiency production were compounded by the costs of increasing imports, and the burdens of the credits intended to ensure a temporary balance slowed down and hindered development. Repaying them deprived other important investments of considerable funds. At the same time, external market conditions in general became more difficult. Therefore, the economy was compelled to strive for a positive trade balance which, beyond a strong containment of the growth rate of debts, led to a reduction of imports as well."

The minister links the active foreign trade balance sheet achieved last year to the further development of economic regulation: "We regard it as the fundamental goal that regulation affecting exports should be clear-cut and should unequivocally guide enterprises in their decisions concerning the increase of exports. We are striving for an active exchange rate policy under which the primary function of the rate of exchange is to relay world market cost and price conditions without distortion, so that it appropriately guides Hungarian foreign trade with regard to efficiency. An exchange rate artificially kept low for other purposes defeats this important endeavor."

Expressing approval of granting exporting rights not only to firms specializing in foreign trade but also to producer enterprises and cooperatives, the number of which has increased to 226 by March of this year, Veress notes that competition among all exporters "should not fragment the existing capacities," but "create new assets and commodities and produce new buyers."

Reviewing the 1984 economic performance to date, Veress says that one cannot be satisfied: "Measured by our obligations, there is a considerable backlog in industrial production, including the production of the machine industry. Although industrial production increased in the first few weeks, examining, for instance, the performance last December and in January of this year together shows that the quantity of production fell behind the same period of the preceding years. this is not justified by the position regarding material and energy supplies.

"Orders for exports at the beginning of the year, exports accounted for in convertible currencies, also fell behind the similar periods of previous years. However, what makes this conclusion even more emphatic is the fact that enterprises are exerting strong pressure on us in favor of increasing capitalist imports. Enterprises want to cover now, in a few weeks, their raw material and basic material requirements for the entire year. It would cause serious problems later if a negative commodity turnover balance developed in the first half of the year," said Veress.

He continues by appraising enterprise plans for the year: "These plans reflect well upon efforts, but the world market calls for considerably greater flexibility and an improvement of the standard of management. As before, we attach fundamental importance to the development of foreign trade prices. We cannot reconcile ourselves to the fact that, beyond a certain limit, enterprise interest in raising export prices ceases. I will declare also on this occasion that an enterprise that sells at prices that are too low or wants to sell at unrealistically high prices endangers its own and the people's economy's interests." Warning that some world market prices will probably continue to decline, Veress points out that "qualitative requirements" and "strict adherence to contractual discipline" are also "significant factors in determining prices."

The minister says the following about trade with CEMA countries: "Fulfillment of our foreign trade obligations toward the Soviet Union did not proceed smoothly last year. A disproportionately large quota of deliveries took place in the third quarter of the year. The consequences of the drought afflicting agriculture made food industry exports -- primarily canning industry exports -- more difficult.

"The Soviet market's value judgment has become stricter. The number of complaints about quality by Soviet buyers has increased, certain Hungarian light industrial products and some of the delivered commodities do not meet in every respect the contractually prescribed quality requirements."

He continues: "This year -- as soon as possible -- we must mutually make good our unfulfilled delivery obligations from last year. We are striving to make the rhythm of our deliveries more even. This requires primarily from the manufacturers of finished industrial products better and more far-sighted organizational work in production. We must do everything to ensure the accomplishment of the greater part of annual exports in the first half of the year, for the reason -- among others -- that only this can ease the burden of the railroads, which are overtaxed as it is, in the autumn."

Veress says that with regard to the European CEMA countries "the balance sheet improved last year, and the previous commodity turnover deficit was considerably reduced." However, "contrary to plans, imports increased more than exports. The reason for this was the fact that Hungarian enterprises were glad to order our partners' above-contingent deliveries, while, cutting back their investments, Czechoslovakia, Romania, and partly the GDR refrained from taking delivery of some of our commodities. Admittedly, we tried to substitute for the lost deliveries with others, but this was not always successful."

According to the minister, "machine industry, agricultural, and food industry products account for the decisive portion of exports cleared in rubles, and neither will this sequence nor the proportion that has developed among imports -- machine, chemical, and light industry goods are in the lead -- change in the near future." He calls prospects for 1984 "good," adding: "It is a vital interest for us to strengthen socialist economic integration and, in this, and unprecedentedly great task devolves on the enterprises participating in direct cooperation."

Veress advocates developing indirect methods in regulating the economy and strengthening the economic organizational role of macromanagement. These calls for a great degree of flexibility and a readapted working style by the organization and experts of the Ministry of Foreign Trade as well, concludes the minister.

## BRIEFS

ECONOMIC TIES WITH BULGARIA -- Budapest, March 20 (MTI) -- The 1982 Hungarian-Bulgarian trade increase of 30 percent to 344 million roubles, was the greatest in socialist trade. In 1950, trade was worth 11.4 million roubles, in 1970, 57 million, and last year it was in excess of 410 million. Hungary's share in Bulgaria's foreign trade is 2.1 to 2.2 percent, while Bulgaria's share in that of Hungary approximately 1.5 percent. Hungary is Bulgaria's sixth CMEA trading partner, Bulgaria Hungary's 15th import source and tenth export partner. Improvement in the quality of exports and greater fulfillment of delivery commitments have favorably affected bilateral economic links. Engineering goods account for 60 percent of bilateral trade and goods manufactured under bilateral and multilateral contracts under production specialization and cooperation, 30 percent. The 1982 increase was the result of trade growth in vehicles, machine tools, telecommunication and computer goods and consumer goods. The aim of the 1981-85 trade agreement is 1,500 million roubles, and there are already indications that actual figure will be greater. The present trade can be regarded as an example how two CMEA countries can expand reciprocally beneficial cooperation despite adverse external conditions. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1700 GMT 20 Mar 84 LD]

POREBSKI INTERVIEW PRIOR TO DELEGATES CONFERENCE

AU191725 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 16 Mar 84 pp 1, 3

[Text] The National PZPR Delegates Conference opens today. During the next 3 days the conference will discuss important documents related to the activity of the party in the struggle for strengthening the positions of socialism in Poland. On this occasion our correspondent in Warsaw, Boris Dankov, met and talked with Tadeusz Porebski, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee.

Question: Comrade Porebski, the decisions of the Ninth PZPR Congress set important tasks for strengthening the leading role of the party and achieving sociopolitical stability in the country. What remains to be done in their implementation?

Answer: The period since the Ninth PZPR Congress has been one of sharp political struggle. First of all, a struggle for consolidating the party, which now numbers 2,186,000 members. The strengthening of our ranks is a result of this consolidation. One already witnesses a tendency toward improving the composition. The membership of young people in the party is still a problem, but even in this area there are positive changes.

At the same time, we are conducting a process of ideological consolidation, because the political opponent, through his diversion, succeeded in introducing into our ranks social democratic, opportunist, and sectarian tendencies. However, this stage is already behind us.

The economic reform has begun functioning in the area of the national economy. Its goal is to increase economic effectiveness. As is well known, the reform is being implemented under very difficult conditions. There are not sufficient materials and manpower. Nevertheless, in 1983, for the first time in several years, a growth in national income was achieved. Industrial production also increased 6.7 percent. However, these results are far below what was reached in 1979, and much is to be demanded yet.

Question: Where does the accountability-election campaign, which ended recently, stand? What is characteristic of the party's situation and its position in sociopolitical life?

Answer: The campaign took place in an atmosphere of high activity. It is a fact that 40 percent of the party members participated in the debates at the meetings and conferences that were conducted. Almost 30 percent of the elected party secretaries in the primary party organizations are new. It is characteristic that most of them have great party experience. The percentage of workers in the lower party committees is 40 percent. The social make-up of the voivodship committees is much better than during the previous campaign.

We evaluate the creative discussion in which many communists took an active part as an important element of the campaign. The result was many workers' proposals aimed at further strengthening the party organizations, improving plants' activity, and doing away with socioeconomic problems.

Question: The forthcoming National PZPR Delegates Conference is an important moment in party life. What problems and tasks will be discussed at the conference?

Answer: Its main goal is to evaluate the road we have traveled since the Ninth PZPR Congress, the implementation of congress' decisions, and the adoption of two important documents.

The first is an ideological-programmatic declaration: What are we struggling for, where are we going? which presents the prospects of the party activity for a long period -- until the year 2000.

The conference will adopt a second document: materials for a prospective PZPR program, which can be termed a concrete development of the ideological-political declaration. We would like to develop it during the coming 2 and 1/2 years before the 10th PZPR Congress, which will adopt it.

The conference will discuss and adopt regulations on electing delegates, organs, and control organs of the party, and other documents.

We expect a rich and constructive discussion. About 60 delegates will speak at the plenary meetings. Some commissions will discuss topical questions of ideological work, the economy, culture, education, and so forth.

Question: What is the most important task faced at present by the party? What is to be done in order to strengthen its positions and authority and to lead the country out of its difficulties?

Answer: The main thing is to strengthen the party, its organization, and its ideological influence. With this purpose we are to develop an active ideological-educational work among party members. We must increase our ranks by admitting more workers and youth.

To a great extent we are going to direct our attention toward economic problems, because we understand that they influence the political situation in the country. Another problem is the participation of party members in mass organizations. The work with the intelligentsia is another serious problem.

In one word -- we shall do everything to lead the country out of its difficulties and to overcome the crisis.

PZPR LEADERS COMMENT ON CONFERENCE DOCUMENTS

LD191435 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2225 GMT 18 Mar 84

[Passages within quotation marks recorded]

[Text] The PZPR National Conference of Delegates has passed documents which will, for a long time, outline for the whole party the aims, directional trends and methods of activity. We will be able to acquaint ourselves with these documents, dicussions of them and comments on them in the press; but before they are printed, we wanted to acquaint you with the first reflections recorded immediately.

We asked Tadeusz Porebski, Politburo member, secretary of the Central Committee, for an interview on the work of the Commission for Proposals and Resolutions of the National Conference.

[Porebski] "We passed today, at the National Conference of Delegates, seven documents. Three of them were discussed earlier, among the delegates and our basic party organizations. They are the ideological declaration, a long report on the assumptions for the discussion on the long-term program of the PZPR, and the regulations for elections to the party authorities. Moreover, we also passed four more documents at the conference.

"These are resolutions, appeals, and motions concerning security and peace, the people's council elections and our appeal, message, to communist and workers parties. One can say that the commission had a lot of work. It spent many fruitful hours in discussion, but the most important stage was our discussion preceding the conference, lasting many hours, many hundreds of hours, as I have already mentioned, among delegates and basic party organizations themselves."

[Interviewer] "The preparation of the document called an ideoprogrammatic declaration and entitled: What are we fighting for, where are we going? took a dozen or so months, in fact. Now, however, after the National Conference of Delegates, the next dozen or so months, perhaps even 2 years work on the long-term program of the party, of which, as you have said, comrade, only the assumptions for the discussion have been passed by the conference..." [sentence as heard]

[Porebski] "This is definitely a necessary document and I think that the congress resolution was very ambitious, correct. Such a long-term view is necessary. I would just like to point out that forecasting for the long-term is incredibly difficult. Our program defines closely, using the experiences of the fraternal socialist countries, the prospects for 10 years, but as regards the remaining period, it defines a certain prognostic vision of our country's development. That is the only way it can be done."

A part of our interview with Tadeusz Porebski concerned the party's electoral regulations. This document is being compiled on the principles emerging from the party statute; it takes into consideration the proposals from the consultations and the experience gained during the accountability-election campaign. Here is an excerpt from the interview:

[Interviewer] "I would like to ask a question out of journalistic curiosity. Were many changes introduced by the conference itself to these draft documents, I mean...I am thinking here of the electoral regulations. There had, after all, been a very long discussion on those documents. The electoral regulations were checked during the campaign, that is the election campaign, from basic organizations up to voivodship organizations, voivodship echelons; therefore the main chapter concerning the election of delegates to the congress, the 10th congress has been added, so to speak. That is a very important element in the document. Were any corrections put forward at the conference itself or did that general discussion in the party lead to the compilation of a fully completed document?"

[Porebski] "One can say, in fact, that the discussion preceding the conference, although two important changes were introduced to the regulations..."

[Interviewer, interrupting] "Could we be told what changes were introduced into the regulations?"

[Porebski] "One thing was introduced into the regulations, which you have already mentioned, and the second was that the procedure for electing first secretaries of echelons has been specified. That means that from several possibilities proposed by the provisional regulations, one specific one was decided on. That is, the election of a first secretary after the election of a committee and the recommendation by that committee of the person of first secretary of the conference."

[Interviewer] "Thank you very much."

The most important ideoprogammatic document for the party is the declaration: What are we fighting for, where are we going? We talked about it to the secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, Henryk Bednarski.

[Bednarski] "I chaired the group which worked very energetically at the conference itself on the text of the declaration, introducing a whole series of interesting additions and proposals, which perhaps did not change the essence of the draft which we brought to the conference, the draft of the 15th plenum of the Central Committee, but which led to a certain specific definition, I would say, of some issues. I would like to start by saying that this declaration is, literally, the collective work of practically the whole party."

[Interviewer] "It began in February 1982."

[Bednarski] "Yes, with the seventh plenum in 1982. Next, there was a great general discussion in the party, in which almost all, if not all, party organizations participated. Various groupings, problem commissions, particularly the ideological commissions of echelons at all levels, had their say. These corrections were returned to meetings of the Ideological Commission of the Central Committee and of the Politburo and finally to the 13th plenum of the Central Committee, which decided that such an important document should be passed by a National Conference of Delegates. After that, naturally, there was further work. The final draft of the declaration was passed at the 15th plenum, the draft which was the basis of the work at the National Conference of Delegates. And, as we have already mentioned, at the conference itself, there was further work, further specification and the ideoprogrammatic declaration, which is now called: Declaration of the National Conference of Delegates: What Are We Fighting For, Where Are We Going? was passed today."

[Interviewer] "I get the impression, and I don't know if you agree with me, that the corrections introduced during the National Conference of Delegates deliberations concerned, in essence, the wordings or the addition of certain words, but they were not of a grammatical nature; rather, they tightened the specifications in the text which was proposed. I think this is a very important element: that the declaration was made sharper, so to speak, more unambiguous."

[Bednarski] "This is indeed so. Some wordings in the declaration, which were in the nature of postulates, which did not give too precise a definition on some issues...perhaps I can give some examples, such as the issue of the worker-peasant alliance. In the previous text there was a very unambiguous and categorical wording, namely, that we have created permanent foundations of the worker-peasant alliance. In this case the conference toned down, so to speak, the assessment somewhat, stating that with the maintenance from last year of small-scale agriculture, with certain processes taking place inside the peasant class, with its internal differentiation, rather attention was drawn here to the fact that this is a definite process, that it is not given once and for all, that something of value like the worker-peasant alliance has to be worked for. One simply has to constantly contribute everyday work, for example, in allied cooperation by the party with the ZSL; party work in the urban milieu; improvement of the agrarian structure of agriculture, to which the declaration, in its new version, as a result of the work of the delegates, draws more attention. That is an instance of such a change.

"Or let's take another example concerning our relations with the Church: the state's religious policy. It was recognized in the declaration that all binding principles of religious policy in our country, in our legislation, are correct. On the other hand, in practice, the declaration stresses that one has to be more sensitive to [word indistinct] the implementation side. For example, one must not exploit religious feelings to sow doubt or confusion in people's minds, to act against the interests of the country and society. Sometimes, indeed, some circles try to exploit religious feelings for purposes not in accord with the national interests.

[Interviewer] "The party should express its opinion on this issue."

[Bednarski] "Yes, it should express its opinion and it has done so unambiguously. (?There were) a number of other corrections, for example, in the section which dealt with the shaping of the personality of a person, of socialism. There was also stressing of values that result from human achievements in general and that are adopted by the whole of humanity and are internalized also in the attitudes, in the culture of the working class: honesty, kindness towards one's fellow man, dignity, capacity for self-sacrifice. These values were not brought into relief in the previous draft."

Marian Orzechowski, candidate member of the Politburo of the PZPR Central Committee, was chairman of the group which concerned itself with the material for the discussion on the party's long-term program.

[Orzechowski] "The conference indicated seven directional trends, which should be the foundation for drawing up the draft long-term program of our party, assuming that the direction of work approved in material given to delegates is correct and is a starting-point for work on the draft. What are the directions? Above all, [word indistinct] specifying the goals, the stages and means for their implementation. Second, the ideological stressing, in all parts of the program, in the whole program, of the idea of consolidating the role of the working class in the life of the nation and the state. Third, the (outlining) of the development trends of the state and socialist democracy. Fourth, the broader interpretation and specification of the leading and directing role of the party in society and the state. Fifth, a more precise definition of the role of Marxist-Leninist ideology in the life of the party and the life of society. Sixth, on a more distinct definition of the goals and principles of the policy of our state and party as regards nonsocialized forms of management. And finally, seventh, consideration in the long-term program of goals and tasks in important sectors of social life that were treated very casually in the material or passed over, such as physical culture, sport, health protection, recreation."

[Interviewer] "So, according to these groups of problems, work will begin in fact in the whole party."

[Orzechowski] "The whole party will work on the program, but there will be several stages of that work. We must get material and the most precise possible answers to the questions and problems that the conference put forward and then present the draft program for discussion in the whole party and society."

[Interviewer] "The proposal you put forward was passed, namely, that the principle be recognized that this is a program constructed on the initiative of the ninth extraordinary congress and (?I think) this is very important."

[Orzechowski] "Yes, and hence the proposition which found itself in the conference record, that the draft program, before the 10th congress, will be sent not only to the delegates to the 10th congress, but also to the delegates to the 9th congress and to the participants in the conference, the National Conference of Delegates, because they are the initiators and cocreators of that future program and it is a very interesting, I think, and apt proposal that the conference has approved."

The resolution of the national conference on the matter of the implementation of the resolutions of the ninth congress was presented by Kazimierz Barcikowski, Politburo member, secretary of the PZPR Central Committee.

[Barcikowski] "Perhaps I will start from what is not written down and that is obvious but not always noticed; that is that all the resolutions of the 9th congress remain in force and we will square accounts with them definitively before the 10th congress.

"From this point of view, the conference was a stage in the implementation of the congress resolutions. The conference, generally speaking, expressed approval for the activity of the Central Committee, the Politburo and the first secretary personally towards the implementation of the congress resolutions and expressed approval for those decisions not included directly in the congress resolutions and that had to be taken in the face of a changing political situation. And so the conference approved the decisions linked with the introduction and lifting of martial law. The conference expressed approval for the decisions on the trade union movement, the youth movement and so forth and so on. One has to say that the conference expressed great recognition for the work by party aktivists, by the aktivists of the fraternal parties, of nonparty people who in a very difficult period, often under fire from the indiscriminate attacks by the opponent, acted to promote law and order and socialist renewal in our country. In this light the conference expressed recognition to the Central Committee and the First Secretary of the Central Committee Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski. In this recognition the conviction was expressed -- I think not only of the conference but also considerably wider -- that Comrade Jaruzelski, taking up the post of first secretary in a very difficult period, took upon himself an immense personal responsibility, met that responsibility, and was equal to that great responsibility. The conference simply recognized that. The conference (?expressed) recognition for the Polish Army and for the services of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, for their part in overcoming the crisis, in halting phenomena threatening society and the state."

The next document passed by the national conference is the resolution on the tasks of the party in the people's council elections, presented by Wlodzimierz Mokrzyszczak, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee.

The elections will be a significant event in the life of our country, we read in the resolution. They will be a measure of civic maturity, responsibility, and deliberation. They will also be a measure of the credibility and effectiveness of the activity of our party, a confirmation of the correctness of the road of socialist renewal, the line of accord, struggle, and reform it chose at the ninth extraordinary congress, creating at the same time new premises for its continuation. A new act has been passed, as we know, on the system of people's councils and local self-government, as well as on new electoral regulations for people's councils. These laws give people's councils a real chance to play an important role in sociopolitical life in their area of activity.

In the electoral campaign and in the elections themselves, the Patriotic Movement of National Rebirth has a great role to play. The party, we read in the resolution, will aim to give the electoral campaign the character of a national debate on strengthening the socialist state and streamlining the methods of (?management) and ways of solving issues of society and its citizens.

The two final documents passed by the conference concern international affairs. They were presented by Jozef Czyrek, Politburo member and secretary of the Central Committee of the PZPR. In the entire 40-year period of People's Poland, he stated in his speech, we have linked patriotic concern for the safe existence of our nation with a sense of internationalist responsibility for the great cause of peace and progress. Our party has remained true to those ideals in the period of hard trial of the eighties. Defending socialism, we defended the cause of peace and progress in Europe and the world.

From the appeal on the defence of peace, I would like to cite the following excerpt: The struggle for peace, for a peaceful tomorrow for our children, is one of the supreme matters uniting all Poles. As a nation which, in the 20th century, has already stood once face to face with total annihilation, we have a special right and duty to demand the halting of the arms race now undermining the foundations of security and peace in Europe and the world; the halting of the dangerous game that threatens the world with a nuclear cataclysm.

We call upon all people of good will throughout the world to cooperate in defense of peace. The struggle for stable peace and a mankind free of a future nuclear nightmare should become a cause uniting all peoples and states.

Presenting our message to the fraternal worker and communist parties, Jozef Czyrek said: May this message be the expression of our internationalist links with the Leninist CPSU, with the fraternal parties of the countries of the socialist community, with the whole international worker movement. We are aware that in the sharp struggle imposed on us by the opponents of socialism the target is not only Poland. In the aspiration to change the alignment of forces in the world, in the struggle against socialism, imperialism made an attempt recently to violate the balance of forces which is the basis of world security. This became the main source of aggravation of international tension and threats to peace in Europe and the world over. Saving peace and counteracting the threat of nuclear catastrophe is the supreme cause of the present day. Our party, together with the CPSU, with the brotherly communist parties in the socialist countries, has been and will remain faithful to the idea of peace. Collaborating with all the communist and workers' parties, with the forces of progress, with everyone who is guided by a sense of responsibility and concern for the future of the world, we will do everything to halt the dangerous direction in which the international situation develops, to save peace. Poland has been, is and will be a durable link of the community of socialist states, a vital factor of shaping the peace relations in Europe and the world.

The documents of the National Conference of PZPR Delegates will soon reach all party organizations, the whole of society. They will become the basis for not only discussion but for specific work for a better future for Poland.

CONTROL COMMISSION REPORT TO NATIONAL CONFERENCE

AU191221 [Editorial Report] Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish on 15 March on page 3 carries a 2,500-word report by the PZPR Central Control Commission on its activities that was presented to the delegates at the National PZPR Conference held 16 to 18 March.

The report begins by stating that the commission, above all, concentrated its efforts on "combating the forces that aimed at weakening the party by undermining its Marxist-Leninist identity as well as loosening its internationalist ties." Furthermore, the report says the commission did not cease to support the measures taken by the PZPR Central Committee or the PZPR Politburo to consolidate the party, to extend its ties with working people, as well as to implement the program designed to help the country emerge from the political, social, and economic crisis, while at the same time, it reacted resolutely to any "ethical deviations that had been revealed in the behavior of certain party members."

The report deals with the main directives of the commission's activities and states that an inherent part of socialist renewal is an "intransigent struggle against ideological and political views that are alien to the Marxist-Leninist party, along with the struggle against alien revisionist and dogmatic views, and against the ethical degeneration of its ranks."

The report then states that the party control commissions have extended their activities aimed at combating manifestations of bad management, wastefulness, the neglect of professional duties, and the practice of putting private interests above those of society in general.

An important part of the commission's activities, the report continued, constituted control measures that it had applied for the first time. These were, above all, aimed at appraising the ideological and moral attitudes of party members as well as assessing whether their behavior was in accordance with the principles of the PZPR statute.

The report then outlined three issues on which the commission's long-aid and short-term work directives should be concentrated while it is implementing the tasks stemming from the resolutions of the Ninth Extraordinary PZPR Congress and the following sessions of the PZPR Central Committee on jurisdictional, control, preventive, and educational activities.

The first point the report traces is the issue of the need to consolidate the ideological and organizational cohesion of the PZPR, the second is to increase the party members' sense of duty and make them feel more responsible in every position they occupy, in which they implement economic and social tasks, and finally, third, to develop the Central Party Control Commission's ties with its regional party control commissions, cells, and primary party organizations.

IMPLEMENTATION OF NINTH CONGRESS RESOLUTIONS

AU191530 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 14 Mar 84 p 3

["Information on Implementation of The Ninth Extraordinary PZPR Congress Resolutions -- Abridged Version"]

[Text] PAP -- The delegates to the National PZPR Delegates Conference received from the Central Committee the information on the implementation of the ninth congress resolutions: "The Program for Developing Socialist Democracy, for Strengthening the PZPR's Leading Role in Socialist Construction, and for Sociopolitical Stabilization;" "The Centennial of the Polish Workers Movement;" "The Formulation of the PZPR Long-Term Program;" and the resolution on the PZPR election rules. The ninth congress resolutions have been implemented considerably. The favorable results of implementing socialist renewal are becoming increasingly more obvious in the life of the people and the state.

I. The Party

In the past 2 and 1/2 years the party has regenerated itself, has strengthened its ideological identity, and has rebuilt its political and organizational unity based on the principles of democratic centralism and internal party democracy and on the party's efforts to regain the trust of the workers class as well as its credibility and influence among the people.

The ninth party congress caused the party to turn toward the ideological sources of Marxism-Leninism and formulated the political line of socialist renewal, national agreement based on the constitutional political principles, and struggle against the political adversary. That line was attacked and undermined by the antisocialist forces. The breakdown in public trust in the party as a result of the errors made by the party leadership in the seventies created favorable conditions for those attacks. When martial law was introduced, the party was in the state of great weakness and ideological and political disarray. It was unable to make effective efforts. The seventh Central Committee plenum, which was the first plenum under martial law, confirmed the ninth congress line, mapped out party tasks under new conditions, and defined activities aimed at rebuilding the party's ideological and organizational unity and at enabling it to regain the ability to act.

The ninth congress line was consistently developed and updated in the resolutions of 15 Central Committee plenums. A new method for the party's leading role among the people and in the state is being developed. The party has abandoned the practice of dictating sociopolitical and economic life, making arbitrary decisions, and doing the job of state administrative and economic bodies for them. Partnerlike relations between the PZPR, the ZSL, and the SD have been strengthened. Those relations are expressed by the fact that we have a coalition government. Forms of interparty cooperation continued to develop in the past period.

The constitutional position of representative bodies has been strengthened. The Sejm has regained its legitimate influence on state activities and is able to inquire into the affairs of the country and into government work. The Sejm's control functions have been strengthened. The powers and independence of the people's councils have increased. The new law on the system of the people's councils and territorial self-government bodies has bestowed a high status on the people's council in the system of socialist democracy. That law was passed on the party's initiative.

A new style of the Central Committee's work has been developed. Central Committee members display militancy not only at the plenary sessions, but also in the work of the 16 problem commissions, all of which directly participated in preparing the Central Committee plenums. The commissions play an important role in inspiring and controlling the implementation of the ninth congress program and Central Committee resolutions. Meetings in the form of seminars and consultations are an absolutely new form of Central Committee work. At these meetings Central Committee members are asked to air their views on current social, economic, and political problems. Polling all Central Committee members' evaluations of the situation in the party and among the people is a new form of Central Committee work. There have been seven consultations by way of such polls. Central Committee members participate in the work of the study groups, whose tasks it is to analyze the organizational and political experiences of the fraternal parties.

Members of the central party apparatus of power maintain close contacts with work forces in plants and with social communities. The Central Committee's work style, whose distinctive features are collective work, openness, and democracy, has spread to the lower level. That means that the elected bodies continued to regain their statutory superior role vis-a-vis the executive bodies in the party.

The strengthening of the statutory role of the primary party organizations, which are gradually becoming instrumental in party performance, shows that the principles of democratic centralism and internal party democracy are being restored. Central Committee resolutions address many tasks directly to primary party organizations. The practice of meetings between the first secretaries of the largest primary party organizations and the party leadership is being developed.

A new system of political information has been developed to ensure rapid and complete information for party organizations and to supply the aktivs with the necessary arguments for their propaganda and agitation activities, especially in the struggle against the political adversary. "The Manual for Primary Party Organizations" has been drawn up and published. The establishment of regional centers for party work has made it possible to integrate the aktivs working in the field, to accelerate the flow of information and instructions, and to improve control functions. There are currently 356 such centers, which serve 2,294 basic party committees.

The implementation of the principle that major documents and decisions should be consulted is playing a crucial role in the party's democratic functioning. The 12th Central Committee plenum established a permanent system of internal party consultations. The principles and methods of that system are about to be defined.

At its ninth plenum, the Central Committee adopted "Instruction on Registering Proposals and the Procedures and Control of Their Implementation." To ensure that proposals are properly implemented, the Central Committee Organization Department set up a special unit which registers all the proposals submitted by party members, evaluates the feasibility of implementing them, and informs the proposers of their implementation.

Improving the methods of internal party control through drawing up the schedules for implementing the tasks posed by Central Committee resolutions and through other means is an important element of the new work style. The new rules governing the elections of the PZPR authorities and delegates are of great significance for consolidating the democratic character of internal party life. The final version of those rules will be submitted for acceptance to the National Conference of Delegates.

Between July 1980 and the end of 1983 the party's membership was reduced from 3,150,000 to 2,186,000 members and candidates. Some 50 percent of those who departed had joined the party between 1976 and 1980. Although numerically weaker, the party is now stronger and has been ideologically and politicially consolidated. Workers and peasants account for almost 50 percent of its composition. The number of new admissions, which is consistently growing, helps to stabilize the party's numerical strength. On the average, some 1,400 new people were admitted to the party each month in 1983, but in the last quarter of 1983 the monthly admissions amounted to some 2,500 people.

The seventh plenum decision to halt the activities of all movements and organizations set up in defiance of the statute has helped restore the party's ideological and political cohesion. The seventh plenum initiated the process by which the party regained its ability to mobilize its strength and engage in militant activities. The individual talks carried out in the party have resulted in a considerable increase in the party ranks' discipline and militancy. The further activization of party ranks has been achieved through the implementation of the 12th plenum's slogan: "Every party member is a leader in his community." However, the militancy of the primary party organizations continues to show great differences. Activizing party members in trade unions is now an especially important task.

Progress has been achieved in restoring and strengthening the party's Marxist-Leninist ideological identity. The First National Ideological-Theoretical PZPR Conference and regional conferences have played an important role in this. The discussion of the draft ideoprogrammatic declaration "what are we fighting for, where are we going" has helped consolidate the party's ideological identity. The celebrations of the 165th anniversary of Karl Marx's birth and of the 100th anniversary of his death, as well as the celebrations of the 100th anniversary of the Polish workers movement have added to the party's ideological strength. New programmatic and organizational principles of party training have been formulated and implemented. Central Committee lecturers have played an important role in propagating the ninth congress resolutions and the Central Committee resolutions. The debates and results of the 13th Central Committee plenum have been a crucial impetus in the process of the party's ideological unity. The plenum agreed that combining ideological militancy with the implementation of economic tasks and the struggle to overcome the social divisions that are still asserting themselves in various communities constitutes the overriding principle of the activities of the party and all its cells and members. In order to increase the role of the theoretical base in the party's practical activities, the Academy of the Social Sciences is being organized.

Following the ninth congress, the party consistently continues to strengthen its worker character. The national session of worker aktivs was one way to do that. The meeting between PZPR first secretary with the Baildon foundry trade unionists to discuss the workers' working and living conditions was held for a similar purpose. The lessons of that meeting were analyzed and exploited in government work. Contacts between representatives of the party and government leadership and work forces help to find out about the needs and the situation of the working people. The party is creating conditions for boosting the political militancy of the workers class and the working people and for promoting their impact on social and economic policy by increasing the rights and powers of trade unions and workers self-management bodies.

The party invariably attaches enormous importance to strengthening its ties with the people and to regaining its credibility and trust in all communities. Party organizations have promoted activities to solve the problems preying on the minds of workers and communities. This line of activity has become the foundation for the party's cooperation with trade unions and workers self-management bodies.

At the ninth congress the party made known its new attitude toward the social organizations that now continue to independently formulate and implement their statutory tasks and aims within our constitutional political principles. The PZPR implements the function of its political leadership over those organizations through its members participating in them. The party has initiated the system by which citizens can express their views on important sociopolitical and economic matters. The system is being developed on public consultations being formulated in the Sejm.

The party attaches great importance to citizens' letters and complaints. The settlement of that issue has been praised and approved by the public. The decision adopted by the Central Committee Secretariat in March 1982 concerning the membership of political workers of party committees in primary party organizations in plants has been of great importance for maintaining direct ties with the public.

The ninth congress resolution instructed the Central Committee to set up a commission to explain the circumstances, facts, and causes concerning the social conflicts in the history of the PPR and to present the public with the relevant facts and conclusions posed by them for the party and the state. That commission's report on its findings was published by a special issue of NOWE DROGI in October 1983.

Following the ninth congress, the party organizations up to and including the voivodship level have twice evaluated the implementation of the ninth congress resolutions in their own areas: During the report-programmatic campaign at the end of 1982 and the beginning of 1983 and during the accountability-election campaign at the end of 1983 and the beginning of 1984. During the latter campaign, the party organizations mapped out their action programs for the period up to the 10th party congress.

## II. Socialist Democracy

The post-congress period has produced crucial and obvious changes in the style, methods, and intensity of the Sejm's work. The Sejm is now making very intensive efforts to formulate new legal and constitutional enactments concerning the basic sectors of the country's social and economic sectors. The present term has passed 132 laws, heard 32 government reports, and considered 600 questions from the deputies. The Sejm has set up the Socioeconomic Council and a team of Sejm advisors in order to expand the social source of opinions and advice.

On 20 July 1983 the Sejm passed the law on the system of people's councils and territorial self-government bodies. The law is of great constitutional importance; has extended the range of people's rule and socialist democracy; has made crucial changes in the methods of government, planning, and fiscal economy; has created extensive possibilities for citizens to share in determining the solution of the essential problems in their own areas and for the people's councils to share in formulating and implementing the state's socioeconomic policy, guarantees a superior position of the elected bodies of power and self-government in relation to the executive bodies; and has defined the large areas within which local authorities can extensively cooperate as partners with social and self-government organizations.

The changes enacted in the system of the electoral law are consistent with the resolutions of the 9th PZPR Congress, the 8th ZSL Congress, and the 12th SD Congress and with the decisions of the First Congress of the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth [PRON]. Those changes have been applied to the electoral regulations of the people's councils passed by the Sejm on 13 February 1984.

The ninth congress' position on workers self-government bodies was developed by the third Central Committee plenum. The issue of workers self-government bodies has been discussed often by party cells in the field and by the commissions of the elected and self-government bodies of the Central Committee.

Self-government bodies are active in a tremendous majority of the plants empowered to set up such bodies.

The Sejm Law on Trade Unions initiated the 3-year process of establishing trade unions organizations in line with the will of the working people and in line with the state's legal system. The new trade unions organizations continue to be set up under conditions of an acute political struggle, to gain experience in this struggle, and to develop methods and forms of activity. After a year of activity the new trade unions are the most numerous organization of the working people and operate in 90 percent of plants. They number almost 4 million members. The Central Committee attaches great importance to developing a socialist character of trade unions, to increasing their authority, and to solving daily problems of trade unionism. A model for cooperation between ministers and the authorities of national trade unions is being developed at the central level.

The PRON has become a permanent component of our political system. This movement also helps expand the social base of government. The action program adopted by the First PRON Congress has been approved by the entire party.

The cadre policy has been given a high status. The socialist and class character of that policy has been defined in the area of overall party and state activities and the appropriate documents. For the first time in its history, the PZPR has defined the political and ideological principles of cadre policy in the 12th plenum documents. The daily implementation of the agreed principles of cadre policy after the ninth congress has actuated the appropriate mechanisms that ensure social, material, and cultural advancement of the working people, counter the establishment of cliques and privileged segments of society, and guarantee an equitable share of material goods in accordance with one's work.

The annual reviews of the cadres in state administration and the party have become a lasting foundation of the planned movement, improvement, and development of cadres and of the establishment of cadre reserves.

The legality of the functioning of the state system has been guaranteed, as attested to by the activity of the State Tribunal. The Law on the Office of the Minister of Internal Affairs concerning the activity of the bodies subordinated to him is of great significance for strengthening the rule of law.

During the implementation of the ninth congress resolution, action has been taken to improve the state's system of control and to establish close links between state and social control. The Sejm has taken charge of the Supreme Chamber of Control. The Main Local Inspectorate and the State Labor Inspectorate were established. The system of internal control in administration was developed. The central and voivodship commissions for the struggle against profiteering are an element of social control. The work to create a system of workers' inspections has begun, and a new system of fiscal control has been established.

A number of measures have been taken to more effectively prevent and combat crime and other social ills. Efforts to improve the quality of the performance of the order-keeping bodies and to foster the correct ideopolitical attitudes of their functionaries are of crucial importance. A number of measures have been taken to raise the authority of law and legal institutions. The extent of the legal protection of civic rights has been enlarged.

The line of the dialogue and cooperation with the Catholic Church and other churches can unite all Poles in committed activities in favor of social justice, patriotic training, and esteem for labor. Cooperation and dialogue, which were adopted by the ninth congress, do not mean that we want to suspend the struggle in the sphere of ideology and world outlook.

The activity of the press, radio, and television help consolidate the PZPR's ties with the workers class, strengthen the PZPR's leading role in the people's life, and implement the principles of socialist democracy.

III. Young People

Immediately after the ninth congress, a lively discussion commenced covering all spheres of life, social activity and young people's upbringing. Members of the central party authorities, party and youth aktivs, and numerous scholars and aktivists took part in preparations for the ninth plenum. The Politburo adopted a timetable for implementing the resolutions of the ninth congress. It informed the participants in the nationwide PZPR youth aktivs conference in Gdansk about the stage to which the plenum's decisions had been carried out. In July 1982 the Office of Youth Minister and Member of the Council of Ministers was created, followed on 3 September by the Council of Ministers Youth Affairs Committee and the Youth Affairs Office. Equivalent committees also arose in the voivodships.

There are currently 260,000 members and candidate members in the PZPR up to age 29, of whom 123,000 are young workers. Ideological and educational activity since the ninth congress indicates that the shaping of young people's socialist consciousness is a task requiring constant effort and a constant improvement of the entire educational system. The party's chief ally in influencing young people is the socialist youth movement. Favorable changes have occurred in this movement since the ninth congress. Disintegration in this movement has been halted and the political influence of the Union of Polish Socialist Youth, the Rural Youth Union, the Polish Scouts Union, and the Polish Union of Students, which emerged at the end of 1982, has increased. In January 1984 these organizations set up a Central Commission for Cooperation Between Socialist Youth Unions.

Party committees have concentrated their attention on strengthening the position of the youth movement and on increasing political influence among young people. They have respected the organizational independence of the youth movement. The current stage of implementing the resolutions of the ninth congress is marked by efforts to encourage activity by young people.

IV. The Economy

In accordance with the goals adopted by the ninth congress and approved by the Sejm, the implementation of economic reform began on 1 January 1982. The reform's influence on economic processes is evident. Despite highly unfavorable conditions, the results achieved in 1982 and 1983 confirm the correctness of the decision to give the reform the shape determined by the ninth congress guidelines. The road that has been chosen is the right one and will be consistently followed. The implementation of the economic reform is accompanied by energetic activity by party cells and organizations.

The modifications of some of the reform's principles introduced on 1 January 1984 are bringing greater economic pressure to bear on enterprises to make them raise production and productivity, restore and strengthen market equilibrium, overcome inflation, and improve the quality of goods and services.

The introduction of martial law stopped the anarchization of socioeconomic life and made it possible to commence the tidying up of the economy and commence a gradual emergence from the crisis. In 1983, the country's economic situation improved in most spheres, although the economy still had some difficulties. The basic difficulty is the shortage of materials and technical equipment, and in particular of exports from the second area of payments. In housing construction, an increase has been noted in the number of completed apartments ready for use. In 1983, the fall in people's real incomes was halted. Average real wages in the socialized economy rose slightly compared with 1982. Thanks to the increase in old age and disability pensions in 1983, the rise in average nominal pensions was levelled out with the rise in the costs of living experienced by pensioner families.

In 1983 the produced national income rose for the first time after 4 years of falling; it rose by about 5 percent compared with the preceding year.

As a result of interest on debts, the rise in the value of national income for distribution was less than the rise in the produced national income, and it amounted to about 4 percent.

At its 10th and 14th plenums, the Central Committee clarified party policy toward the thorny problems facing the country's socioeconomic development. The party's economic program became a basis for the 1983-85 National Socioeconomic Plan which was formulated and adopted by the Sejm. One of the plan's basic tasks is to halt inflation and restore financial and market equilibrium. On the party's inspiration, government anti-inflation and austerity programs were worked out; these support the tasks defined in the National Socioeconomic Plan.

Foreign trade has been reoriented in recent years, as a result of which the socialist countries are involved in trade turnover to a greater extent. This trend is continuing. Poland's position as a trade partner of the socialist countries has been reestablished. A series of undertakings designed to speed up Poland's emergence from the crisis has been performed in cooperation with the socialist countries during the past 2 years. Poland has received additional supplies of materials, mainly from the USSR. This has enabled better use to be made of Polish production potential. In accordance with the resolution of the ninth congress, Poland will take active part in the preparations for the highest-level CEMA conference.

One of the most important tasks stemming from the ninth congress resolutions is to overcome the difficulties with supplies of materials. The country's supply of gas and liquid fuels is still poor, which demands far-reaching savings and restrictions in its use.

The greatest obstacles to improving the economic situation have been: the economy restrictions, the shorter working hours, low work discipline, numerous cases of waste, and low quality production.

V. Social Policy

The implementation of many of the goals of social policy have been encumbered by the fact that the national income for distribution had fallen and that inflation was high.

Nevertheless, considerable progress has been achieved in making the distribution of the national income just and improving state social policy. Wage principles have been gradually reformed over 2 years. The improvement in the standard of living and the easing of difficult social problems have been accompanied by particular concern that those people in the worst material situation such as multichildren families, lone mothers, and handicapped persons be given protection. A whole series of social decisions have been made that have either been already fulfilled or are still being fulfilled.

The rise in wages has been clearly slowed down over the past 3 years. Only about 4 percent of the working population in 1982 were earning 3 and 1/2 times the average wage in the socialized economy, this ratio having been defined at the ninth congress as the gap between average and maximum earnings in the country.

Reforming the pension system has been an important act. The law establishing the special rights of former soldiers has been implemented. This brings the level of pensions previously granted in line with the benefits that are currently available, and prevents the future emergence of the so-called old portfolio of pensions. The social security insurance of private farmers has been extended. The principle has been introduced whereby the minimum pension a farmer can receive may not be less than the minimum pension a worker can receive. State expenditure on the social security of private farmers has exceeded farmers' social security contributions by 100 percent.

When implementing the ninth congress resolution and the Central Committee's plenary resolutions, the government adopted the programmatic principles behind housing construction up to 1990, as well as the changes to some of the principles of state housing policy. Communal building has been revived. Rules for granting loans for rural and urban construction have been made equal. People have been encouraged on a wide scale to help build accommodations using their own hands, especially young people. In accordance with the resolutions of the ninth congress, investment outlay for housing construction in successive annual plans will amount to about 30 percent of total investment outlay in the national economy.

Health protection is one of the main features of the national economy. The "Program for Health Protection and Health Care for 1982-83" is one of the first programs of its kind. Financial outlay for the benefit of the health service has grown steadily, from Z93 billion in 1980 to Z263 billion in 1983. No important health service investment project has been frozen and the construction of hospitals has been speeded up. Government action to improve supplies of drugs and medical equipment has been specially important. The supply of these commodities has been included in operational programs. The results of these are satisfactory.

Protecting the health of mothers and children and of old and infirm people has occupied an important place in state social policy during the difficult crisis period. Practical activity has been concentrated on extending benefits. Maternity care and help for mothers on maternity leave have been improved by means of financial and material benefits. A "Report on the Health of Society" has been worked out on the basis of a deep analysis of society's health.

Efforts have not been relinquished to reduce the work week in the socialized economy to 40 hours. Women are gradually being eliminated from the third shift in industry in the country's current socioeconomic situation, because a large number of women working the third shift, work in factories involving conveyor-belt production.

The recreation of the work forces is still an important part of social activity. An assessment of vacations in 1983 shows that more people are taking part in organized vacations for work forces. Right now proposed systemic solutions concerning the recreational facilities of factories are being worked on.

The question of improving working conditions, including conditions which pose a danger to health, has been the subject of a series of government decisions. A "Timetable for Improving Work Health and Security and for Guaranteeing the Implementation of the PZPR Central Committee Secretariat's 15 January 1983 Decisions" has been worked out. Much of the work outlined in the timetable is at an advanced stage. A large improvement in work safety and hygiene demands more time because factories are in much need of modernization.

In order to satisfy the most important needs of the population, a so-called economic protection sphere has been set up, as part of which operational programs have been set in motion. The implementation of these programs has increased the supply of commodities that are important to society. The production and supply of industrial goods have risen, although not enough to improve market stocks very much. The PZPR's inspirational activity, its cooperation with the SD, and the activity of the government and its bodies are encouraging and creating favorable conditions for the development of small-scale production. At the same time, the production and service potential of the private trades has risen considerably. One of the important features of reform and renewal in the economic and social life of the country is the question of improving the efficiency of work and standard of service offered to citizens by state administrative offices. The system of control, supervision, and training in the state administration, especially in the field, has improved.

VI. Agriculture

The implementation of the resolutions of the Ninth PZPR Congress as well as the 11th PZPR Congress as well as the 11th PZPR Central Committee, ZSL Supreme Committee plenum is bringing positive results despite the country's economic difficulties. Rural people have more trust in the agricultural policy, and the state authorities made several important decisions and took many measures that would favor the development of agriculture and the improvement of social and standard of living conditions in the rural areas. Special tasks were mapped out for industry, which was obliged to double its manufacturing potential in this 5-year period of goods that are essential to agricultural production and the food processing industry. There was, in this respect, an improvement, although it has not become felt in all spheres nor is it sufficient. There are still difficulties in the implementation of priority investments in the food industry.

As a result of this, the principle of equal development of all agricultural sectors was introduced in relation to both the basic economic mechanisms as well as using it in legislative and organizational solutions. A legislative system was created for the land economy and much attention was devoted to the income situation rural areas. The credit policy for agriculture has had basic changes made in it. These changes to the economic conditions have, as a result, strengthened the tie between the private sector and the national economy. The "Program for the Development of Agriculture and the Food Economy until 1990" which was adopted by the Sejm, stresses this policy's basic and strategic tasks. Many laws have been worked out to make the achievement of the results planned in this program possible, and many measures were taken to give the rural population better access to consumer goods. The Sejm adopted a resolution on the social insurance of farmers and their families and the system of agricultural counselling was revived. Much attention was given by party cells and organizations to the development of agricultural and cooperative self-government bodies. The party protects the self-governing nature of the social and professional farmers' organizations and guards their independence from the state and economic administration. Despite the serious limitations of the investment front, a dozen or so important investments in agriculture and the food economy were resumed

VII. Education, Science, and Culture

The main tasks stemming from the resolutions of the Ninth PZPR Congress concerning education, upbringing, higher education, science, and technological progress constituted the basis of the detailed work plans of the Science and Education Commission of the PZPR Central Committee's Science and Education Department, voivodship cells, and colleges, as well as the primary party organizations of these milieus, whose activities were assisted by the implementation of the "Government Timetable for the Implementation of the Decisions Made by the Ninth Extraordinary PZPR Congress." The Sejm, in accordance with the position of the Ninth PZPR Congress, repealed the 13 October 1973 resolution on the structural reform of the national education system and required the Council of Ministers to conduct a systematic modernization of teaching programs. The Sejm adopted the Teacher's Charter Resolution, and theoretical and pedagogical conferences dealing with the most pressing subjects began to be held. A general assessment of the managing cadres was made from the point of view of professional qualifications, ideological and political attitudes, as well as their managerial capabilities. The program "Main Directives and Tasks in Educational Work With Children and School Youth" is being implemented, while the Ministry of Education and Upbringing has worked out the programmatic and organizational assumptions for the eighth grade pupils of the elementary schools, for general high schools, and general studies subjects in technical trade schools. Changes have also been made in the standard reading lists for schools, considering the artistic, educational, and ideological values of these texts. By 1985, the system whereby children no longer pay for their school textbooks will have been implemented. The issue of improving the processes of socialist education in the colleges was tackled and important changes were made in science and higher education. Colleges gained much independence to shape their own study programs and adapt them to socioeconomic needs as well as to the development of science.

Programmatic activities aimed at shaping social consciousness have been undertaken, a program for historic education has been adopted, and assumptions for the economic education program were worked out.

Activities aimed at increasing the contribution made by science to socioeconomic processes have been undertaken, as have efforts to adapt scientific research to the conditions of the economic reform, and ensuring that the Polish education system is not subject to the very drastic effects of the crisis.

One of the main lines of party activities has become the rebuilding of the socialist nature of culture, and particularly, of goals and criteria in our cultural policy that are more clearly worker and class-based. An important place in this process is occupied by the development of the participation of children and young people in culture. An important line in cultural policy is also increasing the participation of the rural population in culture. In accordance with the Ninth PZPR Congress resolution, particular attention has been focused on halting the fall in the production of books. The creation of the National Culture Council increased the part played by artists and aktivists in the programming of the state's cultural policy. Various activities have been undertaken toward political stability in artistic circles as well as in the development of creative work that stems from socialist inspiration.

VIII. International Policy

Activities that were undertaken in this area were concentrated on restoring and consolidating Poland's position in the socialist community, extending and developing its comprehensive cooperation with the Soviet Union and other socialist states, as well as a fuller exploitation of the possibilities of a socialist integration within the CEMA framework; activating our political and economic relations with developing countries; opposing attempts by Western countries to discriminate against Poland economically and politically as well as opposing the creation of a so-called Polish issue on the forum of international organizations; and the continuation of our activities toward disarmament, detente, and permanent peace in Europe and the world.

A priority task was the development of our party's contacts with the CPSU and other parties from socialist countries.

Together with other socialist countries, we made efforts to halt the threat of a nuclear catastrophe and to restore the spirit of dialogue and cooperation. Much importance was attached to making people more aware of the growing threat to peace in Europe and the world. The appeal adopted by the PZPR Central Committee at the 13th plenum on the preservation of the peace had a considerable effect on society. The activities of various milieus in the defense of peace also increased.

The result of the party and the state's great international activities, as well as of the progressing stabilization of the domestic situation, is the increasing consolidation of Poland's position in the socialist community and the international communist movement, as well as the development of our relations with developing countries.

COMPARISON OF JARUZELSKI OPENING SPEECH

Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish on 17/18 March carries on pages 1 and 2 a report on the speech by PZPR Central Committee First Secretary Wojciech Jaruzelski opening the National PZPR Delegates Conference in Warsaw on 16 March. Comparison of the TRYBUNA LUDU report with the Warsaw Domestic Service live broadcast in Polish published on pages G 1-G 2 of the 19 March Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT, provides the following additional information:

following paragraph four on page G 1 TRYBUNA LUDU reads: (new paragraph) "Seats in the boxes were occupied by Zbigniew Gertych, Sejm deputy marshal; Zenon Komender, chairman of the PAX Association; Kazimierz Morawski, chairman of the Christian Social Association and member of the State Council; and Prof Bogdan Suchodolski, chairman of the National Culture Council." (providing additional information)

paragraph five, line four in TRYBUNA LUDU reads: "...PZPR, Wladyslaw Gomulka.

"Many aktivists have left us at the same time, W. Jaruzelski continued. They include 16 delegates at the Ninth Extraordinary PZPR Congress and members of the central party authorities: Michal Albrecht, Mieczyslaw Bieniek, Wladyslaw Dragun, Antoni Fijalkowski, Sylwester Harnecki, Jerzy Kaczygora, Franciszek Kardynal, Tadeusz Kiedrowski Kazimierz Kowalski, Jozef Los, Teodor Muszalski, Otton Orlowski, Franciszek Przybylowski, Stanislaw Sierpina, Zdzislaw Szczepanski, and Stefan Szydlowski. Let us honor their memory with a moment of silence.

"We are, W. Jaruzelski continued, a part of the international communist and workers movement, a part of the world socialist system. The CPSU and the fraternal Soviet Union, the first socialist state, occupy a special place in it. It is with deep grief and sorrow that our party learned of the departure of Comrade Leonid Brezhnev and Comrade Yuriy Andropov, eminent aktivists of the Soviet party and state and of the international communist and workers' movement and sincere friends of socialist Poland. Many eminent leaders of communist and workers' parties -- warriors for the cause of peace, socialism, and social progress in the world -- have left us."

"Let us mark...." (providing additional passage)

PZPR DELEGATES CRITICIZE PARTY, ECONOMY

AU201535 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 17/18 Mar 84 p 8

[Unattributed roundup of speeches made from the floor at the 16 March session of the National PZPR Delegates Conference in Warsaw]

[Excerpts] Comrade Jan Koprowski, first secretary of the PZPR factory committee at the steel shop of the Krakow Lenin Steelworks and first smelter:

The part of the program of the Ninth PZPR Congress that concerns the life of the party and the construction of socialist democracy has been well implemented, but economic issues provoke irritation. Here, the progress that has been made is small. A worker gauges the reform's successes by what appears on shop shelves and what he has in his pocket, and considers whether he has to sit idle and wait for the materials he needs for normal production. He looks at whether his work benefits anyone and what percentage of it is simply wasted. Looking at it this way, the progress we have made is insufficient.

Workers see that speculation is rife, that goods are of poor quality, that some people work hard and have little, while others, although they do little -- have just as much or a good deal more.

I think that we are not exploiting the larger part of the potential that we have at hand. How many reject goods do we produce; how much raw materials and labor is wasted? How many superficial results do we get due to the fact that we include downright incompetence into the price calculated for these goods?

The fact is that a considerable part of the cadres, from foremen to directors and perhaps even ministers, were more forced into accepting the reform than they were prepared for and convinced of the reform, and some of the cadres still retain their old habits and old mentality by looking for dodges just so they can come out on top and survive. The party that recommended people for these positions cannot afford such a luxury.

Another obstacle on the road to renewal is the dreadful state of our social discipline. The slackness that was caused by the crisis and increased to massive proportions by the policies of the Solidarity leadership is the reason why today, many of the people who have failed to do anything more than once, are already calling for remuneration.

A third problem is the exploitation of the social mechanisms that have been created to rationalize the economy and increase production in the interests of the workers. I am, above all, thinking about the workers' self-government bodies and trade unions. They are important tools in the hands of new and still inexperienced people. Not always can everyone manage to use them the way they should be used. They must simply teach themselves to do this and this and it is also another task for the party.

The fourth problem is the proper distribution of priorities. In the seventies priorities were won by those who had the greatest driving force. This was most painfully felt by the factory I represent. This injustice cannot be repeated. The Polish steel industry is a neglected one; it is costly, arduous for the workers, a threat to the natural environment, and the wages it pays are not appealing.

Comrade Mirislawa Rogalska, member of the Lodz Voivodship PZPR Committee, secretary of the factory committee at the Vera Clothing Factory in Lodz, and a machine adjuster:

It appears from what the first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee said today, that the party's leading role will not be decreed. I was convinced by this statement and only because of the fact that certain party organizations and party members are today simply too weak and passive in order to -- and this must be plainly stated -- take the leading role; nor will a legal act help them do this unless they unleash the activeness and desire to work that lies within them.

In order to lead one must be in the frontline and we are, after all, present everywhere in factories and institutions, offices, colleges, and schools, as well as in various kinds of social and professional organizations. Is everything now going well in all these places? Some people shirk the frontlines and others still wait for something else to come along, while others still criticize everyone but are not capable of self-criticism and it is precisely these people who hinder us from fully implementing our party resolution.

Only we and our party organizations possess the strength to change this state of affairs. We must summon this strength, we are the best judges of our own primary party organizations -- we know who works, how they work, and how they act. However, we cannot reward or punish anyone in them yet by name; the party tasks of many primary party organizations are still fictional.

I believe that we must make more efforts for worker participation in everything that the party undertakes, as well as more cooperation with nonparty workers. People should be able to see and hear us workers; we must and we will fight more resolutely and consistently for our workers interests.

The workers and the hard working women of Lodz are vexed by the nouveau riche and the fact that those who are outright millionaires are multiplying -- the people who are preying on us and amassing fortunes. I do not know if there have ever been any richer people in the history of the PPR than there are now in this crisis. They laugh at us working people with state jobs, and the problem facing many of us is -- will we have enough money to last until the first of the month?

Comrade Ryszard Dzienisz, chairman of the Internal Party Commission of the Gdansk Voivodship PZPR Committee, first secretary of the primary party organization at the haberdashery plants in Sopot, and a mechanic:

Thanks to the dedicated and patriotic attitude of the majority of the population of the Gdansk coastline, as well as the great activeness of its party cells and members, we are gradually making progress that is already visible in the implementation of our economic, social, and political tasks. This does not mean that we can rest assured. In the accountability-election campaign, party members indicated that there is still much indifference, stagnation, irresponsibility, and incompetence around. If we do not remove these things then the workers class will again ask us -- in what way are its class-based interests being implemented?

Part of the party organization still has not emerged from its apathy and passiveness and often conducts superficial activities. How many more conference meetings will we come across where generalizations and slogans are used along with pompous statements that mean nothing to no one? It is time to finish with these things and we must also ensure that our ranks are only made up of those who consider the ideals of socialism as their own and implement them in their daily lives. Work for the good of the party cannot end at the work plant or at the close of the party meeting. We continue to devote far too much time to speeches and too little time to talks, to listening to people's interests, to persuading people of our interests, and to working out a joint opinion.

With reference to the experiences of the Gdansk Voivodship, the speaker [Jaruzelski in his opening speech] then pointed out the importance of the task of consolidating the party's worker-based core. We must take care, the speaker stated, that good work is the source by which we will raise our standard of living. Unfortunately, we continue to be inconsistent in this. Today we often see the following also occurring along the Gdansk coastline to a considerable degree: double-dealing, speculation, excessive accumulation of wealth, and the emergence of petit bourgeois groups that provoke the resentment of the workers. Our fight against these phenomena has been to little effect.

Comrade Janusz Maciejewicz, member of the executive of the Legnica Voivodship PZPR Committee and main director of the Cooper Mining and Metallurgical Combine in Lubin:

During the 2 and 1/2 years since the Ninth PZPR Congress, our party organization in Legnica has found that its ranks have definitely become more cohesive, that there has been an improvement in the stabilization of people's moods and a return to good sense and calm during party meetings. The influence of society on the way policies are formed and the economy is guided has visibly increased. However, one cannot fail to see the weakness.

On one hand, we can see the people's continuing mistrust of the authorities, and on the other hand, there is also much impatience among the leadership to obtain the full support of the people. Party members have not yet cultivated a feeling of responsibility for the entire party. This is considerably greater among the aktivs and considerably weaker among party rank-and-file members, because while the latter fully acknowledge the correctness of the party resolutions, they cannot see that these resolutions can only be implemented with their help. We have also observed a disinclination among them to discuss world outlook issues.

The draft ideological-programmatic declaration includes one of the party's basic duties as being the struggle to gain and consolidate the support of the working people for the party program and its policies. This is a very difficult task and it was correctly defined as being a struggle. But, I stress, we are struggling for acceptance and support and we must patiently await the results.

The report on the implementation of the resolutions of the Ninth Extraordinary PZPR Congress speaks of the shaping of a new way for the party to take the leading and guiding role in society and the state respectively, and of abandoning the practice of giving commands. We also attach much importance to this within our voivodship party organization. This particularly concerns active trade unions, and the workers' and regional self-government bodies. We already have the benefit of certain experiences behind us in Legnice Voivodship, and have set up party teams within the administrations of trade unions and self-government bodies. However, many comrades fail to sense their responsibility for and influence on the implementation of the party's resolutions everywhere they are active, and therefore, in trade unions and self-government bodies.

I propose, therefore, that the National PZPR Conference recommend that all its party organizations introduce the following subject to the agenda of their ideological meetings: the duties of a party member.

The speaker then expressed the opinion that the point that was adopted after a stormy discussion in the resolution of the Ninth PZPR Congress, which says that the party accepts believers into its ranks, serves to draw attention from the fact that the statutory duty of adopting and popularizing Marxism and Leninism also obliges us to accept the materialistic world outlook.

I do not protest against admitting believing people into the party, but I think that it should not be a matter of indifference to us what kind of world outlook is represented by a comrade who has been a party member for 10 years and possesses higher education. Party organizations must resume the practice of analyzing the ideological attitudes of their members, especially those in charge of the teams of other people and those who train youngsters and children. We are waging an ideological struggle, and we must not forget that we are. We wage no political struggle either against the church or against the believers. However, our tolerance must not give others the right to be intolerant. The attempt to hang religious emblems in plants, institutions, and schools is intolerance. After all, churches -- old and those under construction -- are the places in which there are no restrictions on religious practices.

Comrade Marian Turski, member of the PZPR Committee of Siedlce Voivodship and farmer in Trzebieszow Gmina:

Speaking of the issue of the profitability of farm production, M. Turski said: Do not think that if the peasant does not sell his potatoes he will raise hogs. Such thinking can only intensify the shortage of food. It was not for sentimental reasons that sheep were brought down to the plains from the hills. They were brought down out of cold calculations. We all are waiting for the abolition of the ration cards, which are a sorry reality for us Poles after 40 years. We have common goals with workers -- the production of food and of the means of production. The madness of the price movement has nothing to do with the peasants. If the prices for the means of production go up, so do the costs of food production. We must realize that it is not only the farmers who produce our bread. Our brother workers are just as responsible for food as we farmers are. We also have to think of encouraging young people to stay in rural areas, but we must realize that they will not stay unless the living conditions in villages approximate those in towns and cities.

The farmer must know that the money he earns by his work is enough to pay for his production and consumption needs. Farm policy should make it possible for all farms to develop in all sectors. This includes the small farms that predominate in the region of Podlasie and Masovia. Our party set up many of those farms some 40 years ago. It is our duty to tell those who own them that they will not be able to make a living out of them alone, but that every productive farm will be given attention and its problems will be considered. It was on such farms that our power apparatus relied. Such farms were our closest class ally.

We say that we are waging a struggle against evil features, but this struggle is not effective enough. There should be no place in our country for the people who get rich at the cost of others. We must not tolerate aversion to work. If words are useless, then we should use a real stick. Most people want the power apparatus to be strong and just. People will respect and support such a power apparatus. It will be hard for us to overcome our crisis without discipline.

## CZYREK ON INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, POLICIES

AU201400 Warsaw ZYCIE PARTII in Polish 14 Mar 84 pp 3-4

[Interview given by Jozef Czyrek, PZPR Politburo member and Central Committee secretary to Ignacy Wirski: "In the Interest of Poland, Peace, and Socialism"; date and place not given]

[Text] Wirski: Comrade Secretary, in line with the division of work in the Politburo, you are in charge of international relations, cooperation with the communist and workers parties, and foreign policy issues.

What is your evaluation of our party's international position and activities? Have the difficulties in the past few years weakened the party's militancy in that regard?

Czyrek: It is true that in the past few years we have focused our attention on solving extremely difficult and urgent problems and tasks in the struggle for the sociopolitical stabilization of the country. That could have created the impression that international issues have been pushed into the background. this is and could not have been so, simply because internal and external problems are closely interconnected. It is impossible to consider and solve the present problems of our country away from international affairs and from the realities of the class and ideological struggle that is going on in the present world. That is why our party has to be always militant in international affairs.

What is more, realizing and deeply analyzing the interconnection between our problems and the development of the international situation is of crucial practical, political, and ideological significance and constitutes an important factor in overcoming the crisis in the sphere of social consciousness and in eliminating the disorientation that is being fanned and exploited by our adversaries against socialism and Poland's vital interests.

The main lines and tasks of our international activity were mapped out by the ninth party congress resolution and were developed by the various Central Committee plenums. At the ninth congress we stressed that international activities safeguard the independence, security, development, and international position of our socialist fatherland, promote the cohesion of the socialist community, and consolidate the relations of peaceful cooperation in Europe and the world. At the same time we stated that at the beginning of the eighties the world had been confronted by the great threats created by imperialist efforts to change the world balance of power, to achieve military superiority over the socialist world, and to reverse the worldwide progressive change and processes.

The development of events has fully confirmed that evaluation and the correctness of the policy to counter the negative trends in the international situation. Poland has found itself in the crossfire of an acute struggle. Exploiting our bunched up domestic difficulties and the militancy of the adversaries of socialism, the Western political circles and centers made overt efforts to turn our country into a testing range of confrontation and antisocialist crusade. The fact that the external and internal fronts of class struggle are interconnected and mutually conditioned was revealed with all acuteness.

Frustrating those calculations and plans, restoring social peace, creating conditions for consistently implementing socialist renewal in accordance with the ninth party congress, and rebuilding and strenthening Poland's position in the socialist community and international life was the basic meaning of our internal external efforts. Directing those activities, the party was conscious of its great responsibility for the fates of the people and the socialist state and for safeguarding the irrefutable achievements of People's Poland, which occupies a lasting position in the structure of the European peace order developed as a result of the victory over Hitlerism, the postwar events, and the international accords between 1970-75. Overcoming our difficulties, opposing the imperialist policy of economic restrictions and ideological subversion, and repulsing attempts to interfere in our internal affairs, we have countered attempts to violate the agreed norms of international relations and the foundations of security and cooperation in Europe. Despite the attempts by the United States and some NATO countries to impose a blockade on Poland, we have not relented our militancy in the international arena.

Wirski: The allied ties of friendship and cooperation with the USSR and the socialist countries have priority status in our foreign policy. How have the events in recent years influenced our relations with our allies and friends? What are these relations now?

Czyrek: The fraternal alliance, friendship, and comprehensive cooperation with the USSR and our place in the family of the socialist countries, the Warsaw Pact and CEMA, are the foundation of our sovereignty and security, of the inviolability of our borders and of Poland's militant role in European policy and in the world. The activities of the antisocialist forces and of the political-military circles in the United States and NATO were attempts to test the durability of that foundation. Today we can state with full confidence that the sponsors of those attempts have been terribly disappointed.

That difficult period once again reaffirmed the new internationalist quality of Polish-Soviet relations and of the relations with our socialist friends and allies. Our friends, who did not make any secret of their concern, gave us the necessary help and supported us in our difficult struggle during the most difficult moments, including the moment when the enemies of socialism tried to cast a shadow on our mutual relations.

In the past 2 years we have done a great deal to consolidate and develop our relations with our socialist allies because these relations are of fundamental significance for Poland. The visits of the party-state delegations led by Comrade W. Jaruzelski to the USSR and other socialist countries and the talks during these visits have been very important. The conferences and meetings of the heads and members of the party-state leaderships of the fraternal countries, including the sessions of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee, the conferences of the secretaries for ideological and international affairs, and comprehensive contacts at various levels, have helped intensify comprehensive cooperation in mutual relations and in the international arena. The visits made to Poland by the party-state delegations from the GDR, the CSSR, and the Hungarian People's Republic, led by Comrades E. Honecker, G. Husak, and J. Kadar, have been important events in the past few months.

The understanding and support offered to us by our friends, the development of cooperation, and specific and extensive help given to us primarily by the USSR have been and are of vital significance for us in overcoming our crisis and, particularly, the difficulties created for us by the Western "sanctions" ["sancje"]. Our friends have always offered us crucial support for our efforts to oppose the West's interference in our internal affairs. For example, it is worth recalling that the Prague declaration issued by the Political Consultative Committee in January 1983 stressed that "Polish internal affairs are being and will be solved by Poland alone."

The strength, cohesion, and unity of the cooperation of the countries of the socialist coalition play the basic role in countering the negative results of the cold-war policy of confrontation promoted by the Reagan administration. This is the principal factor in barring the passage of the forces of war and militarism, halting the adventurous plans, and opposing the revisionist theses and trends that are again rearing their heads west of the Elbe.

The close cooperation of the fraternal parties, which is based on the community of ideals and goals, plays a crucial role in promoting the cohesion of our class alliance and developing comprehensive cooperation among our countries and peoples. This is the basis of the strategy of peace and the foreign policy of the countries of our community. That strategy is clear and consistent and proceeds from the assumption that the ideological struggle in the present world and under the conditions of the opposing socioeconomic system is an objective fact. We are principled in defining our position in that struggle. At the same time, we do not want the historical competition between socialism and capitalism to be settled by war. In a nuclear era there is no rational alternative to peaceful coexistence.

Wirski: How have the parties in the international communist and workers movement viewed the events in our country? What are the present relations with those parties?

Czyrek: The entire international communist and workers movement has continued to watch events in our country with concern and attention. A decisive majority of those parties expressed their understanding for and confidence in our party's exports, in the process of its ideological and organizational consolidation in the struggle against the adversaries of socialism, and in the restoration of its ties with the workers class and of its leading role among the people. Those parties countered the pressure of anticommunist propaganda in their own countries, including the efforts to falsify the situation in our country.

Unfortunately, a number of the communist parties in the West were critical vis-a-vis of our activities. At times that criticism was very far-reaching and even consistent with bourgeois propaganda. For example, this was so in the case of the PCI, the Netherlands Communist Party, the Belgian Communist Party, the PCE, and some other parties.

While respecting every party's right to determine its own stand on every issue, we have done a great deal to inform each one of them about the development of the situation in our country and about the motives and results of our efforts. Among other things, we have addressed seven series of information letters to the communist and workers parties, as well as the social democratic parties with which we have maintained relations. We have addressed that series since December 1981. Since that time we have received in Poland the leaders of a number of parties from Portugal, Greece, Denmark, Luxembourg, and other countries, and our delegations attended party congresses abroad.

We believe that the complicated experience of our party -- this experience is made up of our historic achievements and specific errors and weaknesses -- are of some significance in the general experience of the struggle for victory of the idea of socialism.

In our contacts and talks with our foreign comrades we stress, above all, that which is common to us and which integrates our activities in the large arena of the forces of socialism, peace, and progress.

We especially attach much attention to promoting cooperation with the revolutionary and progressive parties outside Europe. We have always given our sympathy and political and moral support to the forces struggling for national and social liberation and for political and economic emancipation against imperialist interference and all features of colonialism and neocolonialism. We are pleased to note the progress made by the countries, parties, and political movements that have chosen the noncapitalist road of development.

We are deeply interested in further developing mutual political, economic, and cultural relations with developing and nonaligned countries. We will never forget that during the most difficult times most of these countries provided an extensive "zone of friendship" for Poland. The results of our traditional cooperation with a number of those countries are very fruitful. We are seeking to extensively promote these results.

Wirski: What has been the progress in overcoming the hostility of developed Western countries toward Poland? Is it possible to eliminate the stalemate in East-West relations?

Czyrek: We have always been and are for the dialogue and mutual beneficial cooperation with developed capitalist countries on the principles of equal partnership, mutual respect, and mutual benefits. Poland has historically friendly links with many Western countries, links intensified by the common struggle in the anti-Hitlerite coalition. It is not Poland that is to blame for the present state of those links.

The course of time has most clearly proved that the policy of pressure and various restrictions is doomed to failure. No propaganda measures to cover up the real state of affairs will be of any effect in this regard. It is true that restrictions have caused us losses, which have been recently estimated at $12.5 billion, and that these losses continue to increase. We have expressed our official position on that matter and addressed a note to the U.S. Government last October. We are realists. What counts for us is not propaganda gestures for show and not tactical measures, but the specific facts.

We value the fact that the political circles in the West are increasingly more aware of the futility and harm of the policy that has been instituted by NATO against Poland for over 2 years now. We are interested in dialogue with all the forces that believe in realism and are honestly concerned for international relations.

The situation is serious. The unprecedented arms program launched by the West and the installation of new U.S. nuclear missiles in Western Europe are a threat to the strategic balance and threaten the opening of a new and dangerous stage of the arms race. The situation is being affected by the increasing tensions and conflicts in various regions, especially in the Middle East, Central America, and in the south of Africa. These tensions and conflicts are being created and fanned by imperialist actions and even by acts of open interference. The present realities of the complicated world situation call for the most extensive cooperation of all social and political forces to oppose those dangerous trends.

Wirski: Are you an optimist or a pessimist in evaluating the prospects of the further development of international relations?

Czyrek: In terms of strategy one must always be an optimist. Such is the ideology of our party. We believe in the victory of what is the best in man and what is the most valuable in the history of mankind. However, in the face of the specific daily facts and problems we have to be primarily realists, to view events soberly and penetratingly, and to be aware of the affairs of the present world and Europe. Against the background of that it is necessary to be aware of our own affairs and of their complicated character and interdependence that I mentioned at the beginning of this interview.

The present times are exceptionally difficult not only for Poland, but also for the nations of Europe and the world. Mankind is facing many worldwide problems -- ecological, energy, demographic, and food. Complications are bunching up and the scale of threats is extensive. However, the problem of pushing away and eliminating the specter of nuclear war and of saving a peaceful future for the present and future generations is now the most important key problem, which will determine the solution of all other problems. The peoples of our times, the governments, and societies will determine whether we will be able to cope with that great task at the end of the 20th century. The awareness of those threats and responsibilities is becoming increasingly universal as attested to by the great invigoration of the peace movements throughout the world.

The issue of safeguarding peace was and is the central issue in the international activities of the communist and workers parties and has now achieved the status of the top task that helps unite our movement and all progressive forces in the world. Mighty social forces and hundreds of millions of people of good will are for the world's peaceful future. The socialist countries continue to consistently and perseversingly fight for that future.

PZPR CONFERENCE COMPARED TO NINTH CONGRESS

PM201642 Paris LE FIGARO in French 19 Mar 84 p 4

[Bernard Margueritte dispatch: "Jaruzelski: 'The Worst Is Ahead of Us'"]

[Text] Warsaw -- The PZPR National Conference ended yesterday afternoon with General Jaruzelski's closing speech, the adoption of a resolution fixing the party's ideological program, an appeal for peace, and an address to the communist and workers party.

One thing stands out immediately: Although the same delegates attended the 1981 party congress, the atmosphere was completely different this time. Just as it was dramatic, anguished, noisy, and irremediably chaotic then, so this time it was calm and well organized, the most lively discussions taking place much more in the 15 working groups than in the plenary session. Another difference was that, whereas at the congress the crtiticism was leveled essentially at the party leadership, which was expected to draw up a coherent program, at the conference it was mainly leveled at unsatisfactory achievements at the local level.

There is no doubt that this conference opens up a new stage in Poland's development. The general feeling is that "the crisis is passing," as the head of state said, before adding that "for the first time in years the political world is giving in to a moderate but lasting optimism." This does not mean that even more difficult times are not beginning for the leaders. In this new stage they will be judged not according to their merit in averting civil war, foreign intervention, bloodshed, and anarchy, but simply according to what they are or are not capable of achieving in practical terms.

That being so, the discussions were characterized by a very acute critical spirit on all sides. Moreover, Gen Jaruzelski himself had set the example and had called upon the delegates to follow him on this path. Thus those criticisms in no way weaken his position. Quite the reverse: He emerges even stronger from the conference, which in one of its resolutions solemnly paid tribute to his action. At whom and at what were the criticisms expressed by the delegates leveled?

1 -- At the "antisocialist forces" and at the opposition intellectuals.

2 -- At the leadership's uncertainties and hesitations: Some delegates said that they were disappointed by the government's hesitations and its progress by the method of "two steps forward and one step back."

3 -- At the insincerity or negligence of civil service cadres. For instance, Nowa Huta First Secretary Koprowski condemned managers who have not been prepared for the reform and are not in favor of it.

4 -- At the general demoralization and lack of discipline among the workers: Many are still thinking more of "milking the welfare state than showing a sense of responsibility and working hard."

5 -- At the development of a "nouveau riche" bourgeoisie A large number of deputies called for social justice and asserted that "the emergence of petit bourgeois groups scandalizes the workers."

6 -- At local and group particularism and at verbalism and bureaucracy in the party: Many criticized the mania for all kinds of conferences and meetings, and many different kinds of resolutions.

7 -- At both liberals and dogmatists: Gen Jaruzelski himself spoke out most clearly on this, condemning both the "demagogues" who are prepared to abandon great principles, and "sectarians" who refuse to take account of the nation's situation and wishes.

8 -- At the increasingly marked lack of young people and workers in the party. As a result of this phenomenon, which is disturbing for a party which claims to represent the working class, it was decided that a forthcoming plenum will be devoted to the workers' place in the party and in the country.

Genrally speaking, the aim is to progress toward national accord with those who respect the socialist state and also, through a modus vivendi with the church, to launch an ideological offensive, to carry out pragmatic and, to a certain extent, democratic structural reforms.

The success of this program will depend in particular on both the government's determination and its ability to finally impose a number of essential reforms and to assert its will against the pressure groups which are dividing the state and party.

In any case, Gen Jaruzelski's program will not be easy to implement. Its success will depend on so many factors that the head of state is right to say that "the worst is ahead of us." The development of the economic situation will play a decisive role.

POPE SUPPORTS CHURCH ON CRUCIFIX ISSUE

NC211344 Paris AFP in English 1334 GMT 21 Mar 84

[Text] Vatican City, March 21 (AFP) -- Pope John Paul II today declared his support for Polish Catholics in their bid to retain crucifixes in schools, which has brought them into conflict with the Polish authorities. Speaking in his native Polish to a number of compatriots at a weekly audience, the pontiff read out a bulletin from Church authorities in Poland, calling for religious rights to be respected. The communique related to an "extremely painful" issue, the pope said. "I wish to express my deep solidarity with the concern of the Episcopate and with all faithful in Poland," he added.

In the Warsaw region, there were a number of clashes recently when students tried to stop crosses being removed from classrooms.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES DPRK ENVOY'S CREDENTIALS

AU201938 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1637 GMT 20 Mar 84

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 20/3/1984 -- On March 20, President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania received Cho Yong-kuk who presented his credentials as ambassador of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in Bucharest. Handing over his letters of credence Ambassador Cho Yong-kuk conveyed President Nicolae Ceausescu warm friendly greetings on behalf of Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Workers' Party of Korea, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and of Kim Chong-Il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau, secretary of the CC of the Workers' Party of Korea.

The ambassador's address expresses appreciation of the deep-going transformations occurring in Romania's socioeconomic development, of Romania's enhancing prestige in the international life as on outcome of the just leadership and energetic foreign activity of the general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Nicolae Ceausescu. Stress is also laid on the Korean people's struggle, led by Kim Il-song, for the successful fulfilment of the Second Seven-Year Plan for the reunification of its fatherland.

I avail myself of this opportunity to warmly thank the Romanian party, government and people, the ambassador says in his address, for their support to and solidarity with the Korean people's struggle devoted to socialist construction and the peaceful and independent reunification of the fatherland. The address also points out that the relations of friendship and collaboration between the two countries and people steadily develop in the spirit of the understandings covenanted during Romanian-Korean summit meetings.

Receiving the credentials Nicolae Ceausescu thanked for the greetings and conveyed Kim Il-song and Kim Chong-Il warm friendly greetings and best wishes. In his brief speech the Romanian head of state stresses that the RCP and the Romanian state highly appreciate the relations of close friendship, many-sided cooperation and solidarity with the Workers' Party of Korea, with the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and expresses the belief that the Romanian-Korean friendship, collaboration and solidarity will expand and deepen in the interest of the two peoples, of the general cause of socialism and peace in the world.

Romania has always been on the side of the brother Korean people's struggle, and actively supported the proposals and initiatives of the DPR of Korea, of President Kim Il-song as concerns the reunification and building of an independent, peaceful and democratic Korea. We hail the recent initiatives of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on lessening tension in the Korean Peninsula and beginning tripartite talks on the peaceful, negotiated settlement of the Korean issue by the parties directly concerned.

The speech highlights Romania's stance on the mounting international tension and points to the fact that Romania consistently militates for a policy of peace, collaboration and detente, for disarmament, nuclear disarmament first and foremost, for a resolution of all interstate litigations through negotiations alone, for an equitable solution to the serious economic problems confronting mankind and the establishment of a new international economic order, for the strengthening of the solidarity and cooperation of all progressive, anti-imperialist forces.

NONALIGNED BUREAU ADOPTS COMMUNIQUE ON NICARAGUA

AU201748 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 17 Mar 84 p 4

[Text] United Nations, 16 Mar (TANJUG) -- The Coordination Bureau of the Nonaligned Countries held an urgent meeting late last night at which it heard a report by Nicaragua on the latest development of the situation in that country and in connection with this country. Following a 3-hour session, the Coordination Bureau adopted by consensus a communique which it will circulate as a document to the UN General Assembly.

Recalling the declaration of the seventh summit meeting which condemned threats and acts of intimidation and aggression against Nicaragua, the communique points to the urgent need to reduce tension in Central America. The Coordination Bureau has again welcomed the efforts of the Contadora Group to find a political solution to the problem in this region, and has asked members of the group to continue their peace efforts.

At the same time, the Coordination Bureau recalled the resolution of the UN General Assembly which reaffirms the respect for the sovereignty, independence, and territorial integrity of all countries in the region and the respect for their right to live in peace and to decide their destiny for themselves, without an outside solution and intervention.

Calling for an immediate end to all foreign military maneuvers and activities on the territory and coasts of Central America, as well as of all threats, attacks, and hostile acts against Nicaragua, the communique also expresses deep concern over a new escalation of these acts, condemns the laying of mines in the Nicaraguan ports, and the taking of measures leading to a blockade of any country in the region.

Expressing concern over an intensification of the Salvadoran conflict and the continuation of outside interference in the internal affairs of this country, the Coordination Bureau expressed hope that the interference will end and that a sensible political solution would be found for El Salvador. The communique welcomes Nicaragua's firm decision to preserve peace and underlines the Nonaligned Movement's solidarity with the struggle of the government and people of Nicaragua for sovereignty, territorial integrity, and the right to independence.

WU XUEQIAN TO PAY OFFICIAL VISIT 28-31 MARCH

LD201556 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1544 GMT 20 Mar 84

[Text] Belgrade, 20 Mar (TANJUG) -- Wu Xueqian, state councillor and minister for foreign affairs of the People's Republic of China, will pay an official and friendly visit to our country 28-31 March this year at the invitation of Lazar Mojsov, federal secretary for foreign affairs.

LCY PRESIDIUM DISCUSSES BORDER AREA TRAFFIC

LD202038 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1736 GMT 20 Mar 84

[Text] Belgrade, 20 Mar (TANJUG) -- At its session today (chaired by Dragoslav Markovic), the LCY Central Committee Presidium was informed of the program for this year's observance of Youth Day. Goran Radman, president of the Conference of the League of Socialist Youth of Yugoslavia, submitted the report on this.

The Presidium is reported to have discussed its obligations in implementing the attitudes of the 12th LCY Central Committee session.

The LCY Central Committee Presidium also discussed topical issues of border area traffic. The introductory report was submitted by Milenko Bojanic, federal secretary for foreign trade. As border area traffic is a very significant factor in our self-managing socioeconomic development and our cooperation and relations with neighboring countries, it was stressed that border area traffic and cooperation should continue to be promoted and qualitatively improved in line with our political orientations.

It was stressed that topical problems of border area traffic and cooperation should be more speedily resolved through joint activity by organs and organizations in the federation, the republics and provinces, in associated labor, and by other social subjects, along the line of implementing the policy of economic stabilization and comprehensive consolidation of good-neighborly cooperation.

The presidium accepted the information submitted by Veljko Milatovic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, on the results of visits to parties and movements with which the LCY cooperates in Panama, Nicaragua, Ecuador, Peru, Venezuela and Mexico.

## SAWP MEDIA COMMITTEE NOTES TANJUG'S DIFFICULTIES

LD202057 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 20 Mar 84

[Text] Publications offices founded by the SAWPY Federal Conference last year generally completed their complex tasks successfully. There were some mistakes in editorial policy, but editorial boards and publishing councils found the strength to correct them. This was stressed at today's session of the SAWPY Federal Conference Committee for press, radio and television.

The TANJUG news agency is in great financial difficulties. Shortage of foreign exchange threatens to force TANJUG to close some foreign correspondents' posts. This would mean the country would be left without authentic interpretation of political and economic events in the world, and also a reliable means of spreading truth about Yugoslavia. TANJUG restricting its correspondents' network or its lagging behind in its technical equipment should not be permitted. The status of the agency should therefore be determined by social agreement as soon as possible, it was said at the committee's session.

## CROAT LC OFFICIAL VIEWS PROBLEMS OF MEDIA

AU192153 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 16 Mar 84 p 2

[Speech by Stipe Suvar, member of the Central Committee Presidium of the League of Communists of Croatia, at session of the Commission for Ideological Questions and Information of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Croatia in Zagreb on 14 March]

[Excerpts] Newspapers and journalists are a factor in society whose importance is growing, and this is good and desirable. However, they are not and cannot be some kind of an independent factor, outside or above the front of the organized socialist forces; nor can they advocate and express an interest in our society which does not fit into the pluralism of self-managing interests.

All sorts of things in the information media, in their material and social position, in the relations between these media and other social factors make it possible that the media quite frequently express private and group-property interests, and thus serve both as a field of activity of various antisocialist and anticommunist groups and individuals.

The fact that the party leaderships were truly forced over a year ago to increasingly occupy themselves with the situation in the information media, and that they requested and initiated an action has been interpreted and is still being interpreted in certain circles both in the country and abroad, as well as in the ranks of journalists, as a suppression of the freedom of the press, and this has been taken and is still being taken as a measure of freedom in general in our society and as the final and supreme evidence of a collapse of democracy and of a Stalinist restoration of the "firm hand's" victory, a burial of every possibility that Yugoslav socialism should achieve anything at all, and that socialism in our country is almost finished.

Let us make it clear: There has never been too much freedom and democracy in our country and there is not enough of it; there is also not enough of it in the activity of the information media.

Our information media are now not only under one, but under two strong pressures. One is the pressure of bureaucratic ideology that closes the sources of information, calls to obedience newspapers and journalists, threatens and even harasses them. It is not only that the so-called great information media are under pressure, but much more are the information media in the organizations of associated labor. The second pressure is the pressure of the ideology of a petit bourgeois counter-revolution, which in the first post-Tito period is trying to destroy our Yugoslav socialist society, is trying to provoke in the best case a social democratization of Yugoslavia or its transformation into a peripheral country of liberal democracy under the full control of the metropolis of world capital, if such a country would not dissolve under the attacks of vampire-like fascist nationalisms.

The forces of this second pressure have dangerously begun to penetrate into the information media and have not yet been pushed aside. Those newspapers, entertaining or less entertaining periodicals, television studios, and other media that have opened themselves to these forces, for reasons of ideopolitical neglect and vulgar commercialism, or because of a certain accumulation of editors and their associates of a suspicious ideological profile and modest intellectual setup, have for the most part not yet cured themselves of typical weaknesses of affair-like and sensationalist petty criticism.

There must not be any secrets for newspapers and journalists, except those which threaten the economic interests of our country and which cause great economic damage, and those which concretely undermine our country's defense and security.

It is a good thing that individuals and institutions are afraid of newspapers and journalists, if they violate laws and moral norms, if they appropriate for themselves or their cliques, and if they flout self-management. In this respect, there must not be any protected individuals and institutions. With all our forces we must support the freedom of our information media in this kind of unmasking, under the condition that the media do not deceive and misinform.

We do not demand and we do not expect that newspapers and broadcasts should be organs of forums, censored by leaderships or even individuals. This is, in the present and future social circumstances, damaging both for the leadership and for the entire LC policy. We do not want any management of newspapers by forums.

On the contrary, the editorial office can and should censor leaders, as well, and should choose what it will publish or broadcast. For this, too, is the scope of its freedom, and also a test of its responsibility.

SREBRIC ECONOMIC REPORT FOLLOWING TALKS WITH IMF

LD201552 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1045 GMT 20 Mar 84

[Text] Belgrade, 20 Mar (TANJUG) -- Borislav Srebric, vice president of the Federal Executive Council [FEC], emphasized at today's session of the Chamber of the Republics and Provinces of the SFRY Assembly:

In our talks with the IMF mission, we proceeded from our overall social determination to persistently implement the Long-Term Economic Stabilization Program which is based on the affirmation of economic laws, that is on sharp economic conditions of business operations, and which requires the greatest efforts in the initial phase. We proceeded from the ability of the self-managing subjects to accept the need for adaptation and to speed up -- on the basis of this program -- the resolution of economic problems, difficulties, and shortcomings, as well as to open certain prospects for our further material development. Since it depends on the world market, our economy must accept the criteria of this market in order to achieve an economically equal position in the international division of labor.

We undoubtedly need this agreement with the IMF in view of the great liabilities which we have with foreign countries in 1984, which considerably exceed the possibilities of our foreign exchange income from exports, and which very seriously threaten the necessary imports for the current reproduction. Without this agreement, Srebric emphasized, we would have incomparably greater difficulties in the current reproduction which would further narrow the room for the development of socialist self-management. It is in keeping with our overall efforts to gradually strengthen our country's foreign liquidity and to create conditions for the revival of competitive production, especially for export. By this, the agreement also represents a challenge to our ability to correctly and immediately base the policy of reliance on our own forces in keeping with sharper conditions of business operations and the widest possible social activity.

According to Srebric, four points in the agreement merit special attention. They concern domestic prices, the dinar's exchange rate, financial discipline in the payments between the users of social resources, and the mechanism of increasing the nominal interest rates. With the exception of the interest rates, none of these points contain new elements which haven't already been embodied in the economic policy for this year, as well as in the plan for the implementation of the initial phase of the Long-Term Economic Stabilization Program. Even the mechanism of increasing the interest rates does not contain any new commitment; it only concerns the degree of changes.

Regarding domestic prices, there is no modification of the policy. Only three elements are emphasized: We must unfreeze prices before the end of 6 months; most prices (at least 55 percent) must be determined by the self-managing subjects of business operations and development, and we must ensure changes of relative prices in certain sectors such as electric power, railway transport, oil derivatives, and so on, which we have already carried out.

However, our prices problem does not lie in the above changes. Direct influence on prices is least possible. Even when the administrative influence to limit inflation is efficient, there is a disruption of relative prices which can hardly be corrected later without additional inflation.

The real question is the measures and mechanisms with which we can prevent an autonomous increase in prices once their ceiling has been lifted, so that we can control inflation to a necessary degree. The possibility of such an increase in prices would have unforessen neagative consequences.

The increase in domestic prices will be reflected in the changes of the dinar's rate of exchange. The agreement states: "However, in order to achieve the competitive level which is sufficient for a considerable liberalization of our foreign trade and foreign exchange system, we shall achieve the real depreciation of about 25 percent, envisaged since the beginning of 1983, by 30 June 1984 and keep it at this level by means of monthly adaptations which will be sufficient to make up for the difference in the domestic and foreign inflation from the beginning of 1984." This formulation derives strictly from the policy of a real foreign exchange rate of the dinar which we have determined in the resolution. The real foreign exchange rate of the dinar must be the basic instrument with which exports are encouraged and barriers to irrational imports are created. It cannot be disputed that the exporter's interest in income must be at least equal to the position regarding the sale on the domestic market. As we ensured in 1983, a stimulating situation for exporters, the changes in the foreign exchange rate this year, will exclusively depend on domestic price trends. The difference between the domestic and foreign inflation must be neutralized by the dinar's foreign exchange rate and by the use of adequate methods. Such policy is necessary and not inflationary in itself. The inflationary reaction is above all the consequence of imports of goods being larger than exports. This creates inflationary pressure, great dependence of certain sectors of the economy on imports, and great indebtedness abroad.

Financial discipline regarding payments between the users of social resources is also our concern. We must proceed from the simple truth that without regular mutual settlement of accounts, we cannot imagine a normal course of relations in terms of goods and money. Moreover, our monetary system embodies the principle that failure to settle liabilities represents the acquisition of someone else's property and threatens socialist self-management. We must affirm regular settlement of liabilities, regardless of the difficulties in which individual subjects of business operations can find themselves.

Srebric then pointed out that organizations of associated labor which operate at a loss, or which do not settle their liabilities, should be subject to certain sanctions. Without this, no selection is possible in business operations, nor is it possible to protect the organizations of associated labor which operate successfully from illiquidity. Thus, with certain exceptions, the organizations of associated labor which ended their operations in 1983 with a loss will be able to increase the personal incomes of 1984 by a two point [porasta] increase per worker in the republic or province. On the other hand, those organizations of associated labor which will not settle their liabilities after July 1984, will have to limit the increase in personal incomes to a 1.2 increase per worker in the republic or province.

Although the policy of real interest rates is not in question in principle, the mechanism and manner of its implementation are because they can cause great disruption. The circumstances which greatly hamper the implementation of this policy emanate from high inflation and the fact that at the present moment and under the present conditions, our economy is not flexible regarding the use of credits because one's own resources in the structure of working capital represent less than 20 percent.

It is expected that the real rate of interest on dinar deposits will be achieved by 1 April, 1985. The first increase in the nominal interest rates, Srebric emphasized, should take place 1 May, 1984, and should amount to 40 percent of the difference between the price index within the year (March 1983-March 1984) and the present level of these rates.

He pointed out, however, that this did not mean that we decided in favor of some kind of automatic inflation, depreciation of the dinar, and increased nominal interest rates. This would not be an economic policy. The possible consequences oblige us to take all the necessary anti-inflationary measures, faster adaptation of the organizations of associated labor to the sharper conditions of business operations, and the widest possible united social activity in order to prevent a destructive outbreak of inflation once the ceiling of prices has been lifted. This will allow us to lessen the inflationary reaction of the depreciation of the dinar and increased nominal interest rates.

There is no doubt that the increase of the nominal interest rates on dinar deposits, as well as corresponding adaptation of the discount rate of the National Bank of Yugoslavia bring about an increase in the interest rates of the credits granted by business banks and represent a certain attack on the income of the organizations of associated labor. If nothing was done inside or outside the organizations of associated labor, the increase of the nominal interest rates would also increase the costs which would be reflected in the prices. This would mean that we do not have the strength to overcome the inertia in the implementation of the Long-Term Economic Stabilization Program which is actually quite widespread, despite great difficulties. However, the attack on the income, as a negative factor, should be used for positive changes in the organizations of associated labor and society as a whole. There exist unexploited possibilities and it depends on our subjective abilities, readiness, and organization whether we shall turn them into positive results. We must encourage the organizations of associated labor with measures taken by the sociopolitical communities and banks to get rid of economically unprofitable business operations faster and neutralize the effect of increased nominal interest rates by changes within themselves. The organizations of associated labor which are not prepared to change their business operations, especially regarding the economic use of resources, must face negative consequences.

Srebric then acquainted the delegates with details of the IMF agreement. The total financial arrangement is expected to be $3.5 billion. This does not mean, however, that we accept the new foreign indebtedness in an uncontrolled manner.

The starting point for the financial arrangement, which we must finalize with foreign banks and governments, whose debtors we are, is based on the projection of our payment and foreign exchange balance for 1984. The arrangement should enable us to balance the balance of payments and to preserve foreign liquidity, carry out the necessary imports for fuller normalization of the current reproduction and planned increase of exports, and to increase the total foreign exchange reserves of the country. This means that we are dealing with the gross total, which does not mean that we shall actually ask for and obtain $3.5 billion of financial credit which we would place in the accounts of the National Bank of Yugoslavia and business banks which operate with foreign countries.

The largest part of the total, about $2 billion, represents refinancing of the capital of the credit with foreign business banks, the payment of which is due in 1984 and which our current foreign exchange income cannot settle. This means that it has been agreed that this liability should be postponed for years to come and that this is not a new debt. The next amount, about $1 billion, refers to credits on goods, the current production from Western countries, which also effectively includes $200 million of financial credit for the payment of an advance on credit on goods. This is a new foreign debt, but it is annually renewed within the country until the time of payment which ranges from 3 to 5 years.

From the IMF, we shall get about $500 million of financial credit. However, this credit will be counterbalanced by an increased foreign exchange reserve of the same amount and can therefore be considered neutral.

In conclusion, it is necessary to add that in spite of all interest rates, we shall pay on the account of the capital about $1 billion from our own foreign exchange income. This, above all, concerns our liabilities with international financial organizations, including the IMF. It can be easily deduced that our balance of payments cannot carry a greater burden.

Our initial problem, Srebric continued, lies in the inflationary manner of business operations. These kind of operations were able to appear under the conditions of unrealistic income calculations, split income distribution, economically unprofitable material development, lack of market sanctions for behavior incompatible with the market, and business and development omissions, as well as facile indebtedness abroad considerably above economically sound development purposes.

The overall efforts for the implementation of the Long-Term Program of Economic Stabilization must also be extended to a complete elimination of such manner of business operations. Its elimination requires sychronization of the adaptation of the economic system with the demands of the Long-Term Program of Economic Stabilization, the measures of current economic policy, and the efforts in associated labor with the purpose of faster adaptation to sharper conditions of economic operations.

Within the framework of implementing the tasks of this year's economic policy, the Federal Executive Council and the federal organs are especially busy with preparations for the decision to lift the ceiling on prices and for lessening the problem of dinar illiquidity, to achieve financial consolidation of the organization of associated labor and banks.

Solutions must be sought in the measures which should be undertaken in all domains of the economy and economic life in order to reduce the inflationary pressure and to gradually create conditions for a market formation of prices. This particularly concerns measures for a further revival of competitive production, for a maximum possible reduction of liabilities of the organizations of associated labor; measures which should neutralize the pseudo-pressure of the costs due to increased nominal rates of interest, as well as measures which will strengthen financial discipline, market interventions, and so on. Since we know in advance that these measures cannot sufficiently weaken the factors of inflation -- especially those with long-term effects -- the manner itself in which the ceiling on prices will be lifted must be such as to slow down inflation.

In eliminating inflation, we must also use all available administrative measures, although we already know that they do not represent proper solutions and they contribute to the disruption of relative prices.

Of course, Srebric added, the battle against the powerful tendency of inflation cannot be won without the organizations of associated labor and those outside them. As much as possible, the organizations of associated labor must be put into a position that whilte determining the prices of products and services themselves they should not shift the shortcomings in their business operations onto others. We must much more efficiently eliminate monopolist behavior, which is not rare.

The revival of competitive production, above all for exports, represents the most important and very urgent task of all subjects of economic operations and development, of economic policy, and of our entire society. Only under conditions of constantly increasing production can we increase exports and implement other balance of payments tasks.

Srebric considers that we have the material conditions and great reserves in production potentials for a considerable revival of production. We also have possibilities for larger imports in order to increase such production. A successful activiation of these potentials and possibilities, above all, depends on the subjective forces of our society.

It is perfectly clear that the efficient functioning of the foreign exchange mechanism represents the first prerequisite for the revival of production. The work done thus far in the Interest Community for Economic Relations with Foreign Countries and in the Economic Chamber has created the organizational conditions for the functioning of the foreign exchange system, but that is not enough. We must very rapidly define the ways foreign exchange can be brought into the country, as well as define the socially recognized reproduction needs of every organization of associated labor and the ways in which they can be met and in which the foreign exchange market can be activated. The fact that we have not yet rescheduled the repayment of the capital with foreign banks cannot be a pretext for delaying the implementation of the new foreign exchange system solutions.

If the foreign exchange system does not start "working" very soon, there will inevitably be disruptions that will affect the functioning and relations in associated labor.

Srebric also pointed out that the efficient functioning of the foreign exchange system is also necessary in order to free the executive people in the organizations of associated labor from their daily preoccupation with foreign exchange worries. At the moment, management organs spend a large part of their working hours and effort in the search for foreign exchange. They hardly any time to concern themselves with production problems and ways of improving economic activity.

Within the framework of the efforts being made to revive production, the Federal Executive Council is also preparing specific measures aimed at individual sectors of activity. These measures are primarily aimed at ensuring the more efficient utilization of foreign commodity and similar credits, [words indistinct] the necessary energy framework and at creating conditions for the most successful spring sowing, for the richest tourist season, and a higher inflow of foreign exchange from tourism, and so forth.

In order to ensure that spring sowing is done as successfully as possible, funds have been advanced for the production of artificial fertilizers, protective equipment, and tires, and for purchasing spare parts for agricultural machinery. The producers' selling prices of sugar beets, sunflowers and soya have also been raised. This settles the problem of the producers' material interest in the production of these crops. However, these and other measures cannot automatically lead to the necessary change in the pattern of sowing in favor of industrial plants. It is necessary to mount the broadest social action which will reach every agricultural producer.

Though the possibilities are modest, it is indispensable to continue this year to reduce the burden imposed on the income of the organizations of associated labor. Buy this I do not mean only what is set aside for welfare and public expenditure requirements but also all other obligations, as well as changes in the structure of taxation and reduction of customs duties.

The acute nature of the problem of the dinar's illiquidity is very pronounced. It is affecting a growing number of organizations of associated labor and business banks and like the Sword of Damocles it threatens relations between commodities and money. The problems of the dinar's illiquidity are all the more difficult and more actue because of the introduction of measures aimed at tightening financial discipline and because of the increase in the nominal rates of interest.

By virtue of their nature, the problems of the dinar's illiquidity are long-term problems regardless of how acute the forms in which they manifest themselves are. Consequently, Srebric emphasized, the real solutions lie in the financial consolidation of the organizations of associated labor and the banks, which calls for numerous radical changes and for a longer period of time. The Federal Executive Council is finalizing proposals concerning these solutions. However, it should be stressed that as soon as these preparations were announced, people started waiting, as if all the problems could be solved in federal bodies. Sight is being lost of the fact that in the process of financial consolidation of the organizations of associated labor and the banks we must make virtually no use of inflationary methods and measures. Financial consolidation is the prime duty of every self-managing subject and the aim of the solutions and measures adopted at the federal level and of other measures is to encourage him and help him in his efforts.

It is particularly important to adopt the law on turnover funds as speedily as possible. Without it, it would be pointless to adopt the law on the conversion of the earlier short-term credits. The first thing to do is to establish that the organizations of associated labor have the duty to create certain amounts of money for cash-flow purposes and prevent the overflow of these funds into basic assets. If this is not done, no other solutions or measures will be successful.

We must resolve the current problems of the dinar's illiquidity in order to reduce enforced mutual crediting and create conditions for the fuller affirmation of financial discipline without having to resort to any broader sanctions. For this purpose, it is also necessary to reexamine the need for the conversion of a part of the business banks' investment credits.

However, Srebric warned, owing to the nature of things, the greatest efforts during the current drive to overcome the problems of the dinar's illiquidity will have to be made by the organizations of associated labor. If someone suffers from illiquidity, he must first ask himself what use he is making of his assets. Unless a real effort is made in the organizations of associated labor, no solutions and measures adopted outside them will have any effect. The purpose of introducing tighter conditions for economic activity is to force us to make these efforts.

The raising of the nominal rates of interest raises in a very serious way the question of the more economical use of working capital in the organizations of associated labor and of stability and of mutual responsibility in business relations. This challenge must be accepted both inside associated labor and outside it. We shall achieve nothing if we keep repeating in chorus that the increase in the rates of interest will take away another part of income of the organizations of associated labor and that it will raise the inflationary pressure. The real question is now to use working capital more economically in order to soften the blow from the interest rates and achieve an additional economic effect. Our economy possesses very great possibilities for a fundamentally more successful effort to make more economical use of assets, whose activization could fully neutralize the negative efforts of the higher rates of interest.

Without going into any calculations, it may be concluded that the reserves alone in the field of capital assets in the economy are more than sufficient to neutralize the pressure generated by the higher rates of interest. An exception, to a certain extent, are branches in which the production process is by its nature a longer one. It goes without saying that no spectacular results can be achieved overnight. It will be necessary to remove numerous obstacles which lead to the autarchy of the organizations of associated labor and prevent the spread of self-managing business associations all the way to fuller forms of self-managing integration, which is not materializing despite the great difficulties which have spared virtually not a single organization of associated labor.

CANDIDATES FOR KOSOVO POSITIONS SUBMITTED

LD202033 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1322 GMT 20 Mar 84

[Excerpt] Pristina, 20 Mar (TANJUG) -- The Presidium of the Kosovo SAWP Provincial Conference has submitted the candidates for three prominent posts in the province. Nebi Gasi is candidate for the president of the Presidency of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo; Bajram Selimi, for the post of president of the Kosovo Assembly; and Nedjo Brokovic, for president of the Provincial Executive Council.

KOSOVO LC PRESIDIUM VIEWS ENROLLMENT OF STUDENTS

AU202119 Pristina Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2000 GMT 20 Mar 84

[Text] The Provincial Committee Presidium of the LC of Kosovo discussed at its session last night, over which Secretary Mitar Samardzic presided, the ideopolitical problems connected with preparations for the enrollment of new students for the first year of studies in the 1984-85 school year. As has been announced, the Presidium expressed support for the efforts made by Kosovo University to most concretely establish the policy of (?enrolling) new students, which should ensure the further direction and coordination of the current and future needs of associated labor. For this reason, as was said, the enrollment must be based on a more realistic planning for the needs for cadres and, in doing this, the weaknesses expressed thus far must be removed.

It is necessary to discontinue the education of certain kinds of cadres which have no employment prospects. The orientation toward the enrollment of production professions at the university departments was supported.

BRIEFS

SPILJAK RECEIVES DPRK ENVOY -- Belgrade, 20 Mar (TANJUG) -- Mika Spiljak, president of the SFRY Presidency, today received at the Palace of the Federation Yi In-kyu, the newly-appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the DPRK in the SFRY and had friendly talks with him. The reception was also attended by Mirko Ostojic, deputy federal secretary for foreign affairs; Muhamed Berberovic, general secretary of the SFRY Presidency; and others. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1432 GMT 20 Mar 84 LD]

OIL PROSPECTING WITH NORWAY -- Belgrade, March 20 (TANJUG) -- Norway and Yugoslavia will jointly produce rigs and equipment for oil and gas prospecting in the sea, and they will jointly exploit these raw materials. An offer in this sense was received recently from Norwegian enterprises in the association of Yugoslav oil suppliers in Belgrade. Details of the above cooperation project will be discussed in Oslo at the end of April at a session of the two countries' mixed committee for economic cooperation. The session will particularly focus on joint appearances of Norway and Yugoslavia on other countries markets. Although Yugoslav enterprises and Norwegian firms have so far cooperated in shipbuilding, the volume of the two countries'economic cooperation was very small. Norway's interest in cooperation with the Yugoslav industry has rapidly increased after the sale of two ships made in the Yugoslav shipyards for the Norwegian merchant fleet. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG in English 1800 GMT 20 Mar 84 LD]